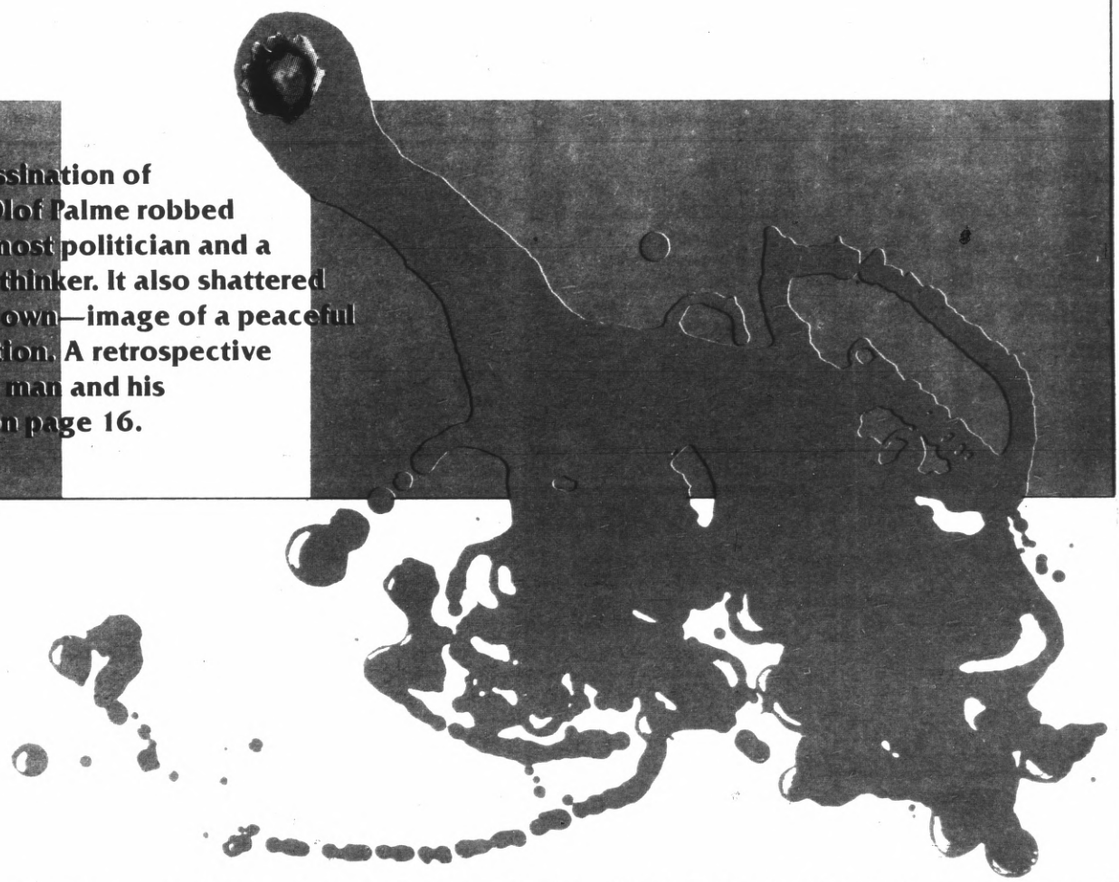
CITY HILL

University of California, Santa Cruz — 13 March 1986 — Volume 20, Issue 20

The Heart Of Palme

The assassination of Prime Minister Olof Palme robbed Sweden of its foremost politician and a brilliant, if outspoken, thinker. It also shattered the world's—and Palme's own—image of a peaceful and prosperous nation. A retrospective look at the man and his legacy on page 16.



LITERARIA

Our Quarterly Literary Supplement—**Inside**—*Sportlight Highlight*—UCSC Drubs Swarthmore page 8

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"Best All-Around Student Newspaper in the Western US"—Sigma Delta Chi, 1984

"Best Overall Design, General Excellence"—California Intercollegiate Press Association, 1985

"Gold Medalist"—Columbia Scholastic Press Association, 1985

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GCU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."
—The Clash

"A city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid."
—Jesus of Nazareth

NEWS *on the* MARCH

MORE BULLSHIT FROM BOTHA: The South African government last week lifted the state-of-emergency decree it imposed last July, and released what it said were the last 327 of over 8000 people detained under the decree. But strong indications suggest that new and existing security legislation would all but nullify the move. The state of emergency allowed police to arrest people without charge and search homes without warrant. All police and army personnel were also immune to legal action arising from their enforcement of the emergency.

President P.W. Botha, who rescinded the decree largely under pressure from foreign governments and creditor bankers to demonstrate political leniency, nevertheless made it clear that he would not tolerate any increase in political activity. Police may still arrest without charge, but detainees will now have access to legal representation. In addition, security forces may confront protests or violence virtually without restriction, and will continue to patrol the nation's segregated Black townships.

Statements from opposition groups denied that the lifting of the decree signifies any move towards political liberalization. The United Democratic Front (UDF), for example, stated that the move "in no way reduces the severe repression directed against... opposition." And the Detainees' Parents Support Committee predicted "an era of intensified political repression through... security legislation that will confer permanent emergency powers through the back door."

As of Tuesday, 22 Blacks had been killed since the decree's withdrawal, bringing to 180 the total number of deaths since January 1.

In another development, the illegal African National Congress, the most prominent Black resistance group, announced that it will join forces with the Coalition of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) in fighting the apartheid regime. COSATU is the nation's largest independent labor organization, claiming 500,000 members. Observers predict the union of the two organizations will significantly broaden and strengthen the Black resistance movement, and will be countered by Pretoria with any possible means.

BLOCKIN' ON THE DOCK OF THE BAY: In San Francisco last Tuesday, approximately 120 anti-apartheid demonstrators blocked the unloading of a Dutch ship carrying cargo from South Africa. "This city has already passed a resolution saying it will not do business with South Africa," said Stuart Fisk, a spokesman for the demonstrators, "yet South African goods are still passing through its port." The protesters, who include members of various unions and the Campaign Against Apartheid from the University of California at Berkeley, chanted "No ships, no cargo, no trade with South Africa," as they picketed the Army Street entrance of Pier 80.

The 25 dock workers and ship clerks who were scheduled to report to work at 8am refused to cross the picket line—although they stood to lose up to $200 in pay for the day—and said they supported the demonstrators. "We can stand to lose a day's wages," said Joe Lucas, president of Local 10 of the Ship Clerk's Association. "Money isn't everything." And Howard Keylor, a member of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union executive board who participated in the demonstration and was briefly detained by police, added: "Longshoremen have an extreme distaste toward having to handle cargo from South Africa." Two protesters were arrested and at least one was injured after being struck by a police club.

MORE BULLSHIT FROM REAGAN: As the Congressional vote on President Reagan's request for $100 million in military and economic aid to the Nicaraguan *contras* approaches, pro-contra rhetoric in Washington has reached a feverish pitch. At a press conference last week, Reagan asserted that without the overthrow of the Sandinista government, Central America will soon be "covered in a sea of red," and that legislators face a choice between supporting the US and supporting "communist subversion." The latter charge was echoed by White House Communications Director Patrick Buchanan, who, in a recent Washington *Post* opinion column, demanded, "Whose side are you on?"

Reagan based his allegations that those opposed to contra aid act in complicity with communism on his "experience with communist subversion back in my former profession." He was referring to his presidency of the Screen Actors Guild in the 1940s, and the role he played in purging the union of alleged communist infiltrators. Also instrumental in that purge was Senator Joseph McCarthy.

The new hardball rhetoric met with angry rebukes from Congressional opponents to military aid for the contras. Senator Nancy Landon Kassenbaum (R-KY), for example, called Reagan's "red baiting" and "simplistic reasoning" "highly offensive." And Representative Michael Barnes (D-MD) said, "I don't believe we've heard such offensive nonsense from our political leaders since the 1950s."

Reagan's zeal has also caused some concern among his advisors, who cite disfavor for military aid among voters and the lack of unity among various contra leaders as potential drawbacks to the proposal. But one White House official told the New York *Times* that Reagan has not been confronted with the concerns because aides "are not about to stick up their heads and say 'Don't do it' because the fact is he wants to do it."

Last Thursday, however, the House Appropriations and Intelligence Committees voted to reject Reagan's request. The votes worried aid proponents such as Representative Robert Michel (R-IL), who told reporters, "We've got some missionary work to do." The proposal comes up for a vote by the full House on March 19. Watch carefully.

FAILING THE TEST: President Reagan now faces growing opposition to his refusal to join Russia's unilateral moratorium on nuclear weapons testing. Last week, six world leaders joined together in a letter to Washington urging the president to forego underground testing—the only kind of testing still allowed—at least until after the summit scheduled for sometime this year. The six leaders, who include President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou of Greece, and the late Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden, offered to verify the test ban through on-site inspections.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs and Armed Services Committees, along with 208 other members, is sponsoring a measure calling for a resumption of test-ban negotiations with Russia. Soviet premier Mikhail Gorbachev, whose seven-month-old unilateral test-ban is scheduled to end later this month, has repeatedly invited the Reagan administration to join the moratorium. Reagan has refused, charging that such a test-ban could not be adequately verified. But in a letter to Reagan on December 5, Gorbachev said he was willing to accept third-party verification.

BROTHERHOOD BREAK-UP: According to a federal report released last week, the Teamsters' Union has been "firmly under the influence of organized crime since the 1950s." The report, prepared by the President's Commission on Organized Crime, said the government should consider intervening "to prevent organized crime from continuing to do business as usual." Possible actions could include the removal of the leaders of the 1.4 million-member International Brotherhood of Teamsters and placing union activities under court supervision.

Among the court's specific allegations were charges that Teamster President Jackie Presser has an "extensive record of organized crime associations," and has encouraged violence to control dissident union members.

Also identified in the report as having "histories of control or influence by organized crime" are the International Longshoremen's Association and the Hotel and Restaurant and Bartenders International Union.

AFL-CIO president Lane Kirkland, responding to the report's recommendation that his federation should regulate suspected organized crime linkages more stringently, called the report "an Orwellian collection of proposals" and "a virtual blueprint for a police state."

JAMMIN' IN JAMAICA: Former Prime Minister Michael Manley joined tens of thousands of fellow Jamaicans in a mass demonstration against Prime Minister Edward Seaga's economic policies. Over 60,000 demonstrators—who gathered Sunday night for an all-night vigil sponsored by Manley's People's National Party—marched to Seaga's residence on Monday carrying petitions signed by 92,000 people. The petition urged Seaga to expand social services with expected revenue from the current drop in oil prices. Education and public health services have suffered drastic funding cuts in recent years under austerity measures imposed on the debt-ridden Jamaican economy by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The measures also included increases in food prices, public utility rates, and interest rates. Seaga's critics charge that his entire economic agenda has been determined by the IMF's—and not the Jamaican people's—priorities.

WHAT'S *news*

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To build or not to build—the Chancellor and student Andrew Bracker offer up arguments telling us why we should and why we shouldn't.

Cement Clouds over Davenport **10**
Davenport residents disagree with the local regulating agency that the Lone Star cement plant is doing all it can to control its deadly emissions.

Refusing An Offer We Can't Refuse **18**
In the latest superpower public relations war, Reagan has parried Gorbachev's proposal for no nuclear weapons by the year 2000 with more Star Wars rhetoric.

Planned Obsolescence **21**
Liz Kadetsky argues that in the history of International Planned Parenthood lie connections between population control policy and racism.

World Without End **23**
Lisa Murdock reviews Santa Cruz Actors' Theater's version of *Stop the World, I Wanna Get Off.*

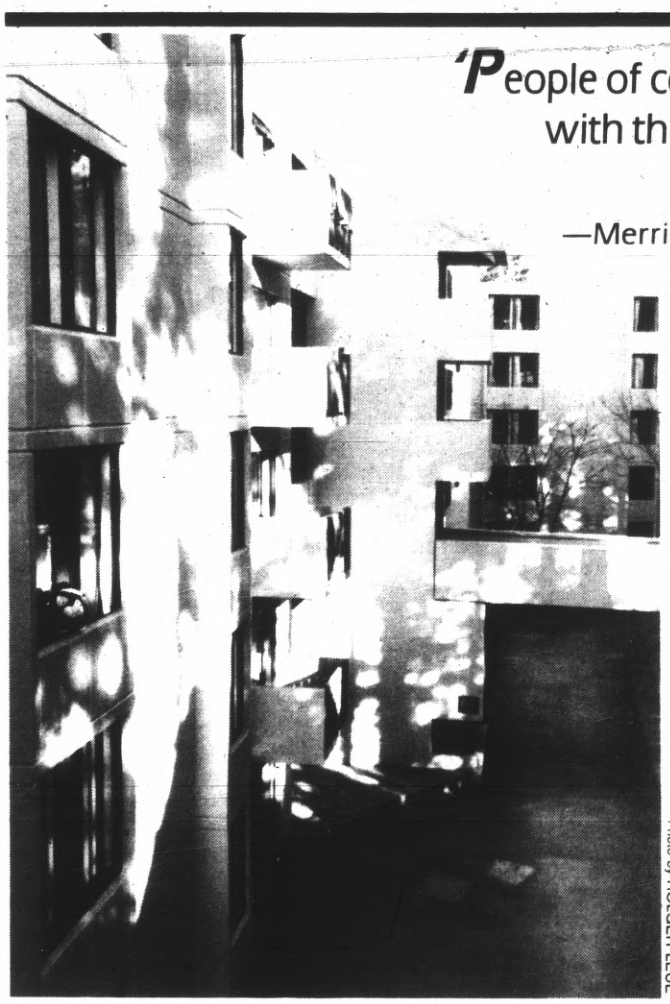


Photo by HOLGER LEUE

'People of color have to deal with this sort of attitude all the time.'

—Merrill student Kira Harris

Merrill College

Striking a Sour Note

by David Miller

TENSION IS JUST BEGINning to subside in the Merrill College community over an incident that occurred more than two months ago. Last week, Merrill held a forum to clear the air about a blatantly racist letter written by one of its students.

According to Merrill Student Activities Coordinator Bob Taylor, the forum was held to "demystify" the issues surrounding the letter. "It [the letter] was beginning to polarize the community," said Taylor.

The uproar began when first-year student John Huster wrote a letter to SAGA food manager Cottrell Armistad, apparently as part of a contest among his friends to see who could write the most derogatory letter to Armistad, who is Black. Huster had been drinking before arriving late to dinner and was angry because SAGA had run out of entrees. His friends were also complaining about the food. The result of the "contest" was a note, signed by Huster, which included the following: "I want to kick your fucking ass you god damn nigger. I got a baseball bat and you better watch out because you are a marked jungle bunny and I'll get you."

Huster left the note behind, and it found its way into Armistad's hands, who then brought it to a college staff member. Eventually, Huster was called into the college office and given a 30-day eviction notice from the Merrill dorms.

Huster protested, saying that he didn't want to leave Merrill. He offered to try to make amends for the letter. Merrill Provost John Isbister gave him the option of making a public apology at the next week's college night. In his speech, however, Huster described the reasons for his earlier actions and discussed racism in the abstract. "He didn't indicate a profound enough understanding of what he had done," said Isbister.

Taylor called the apology "unacceptable," charging that Huster had read it "jokingly, and without emotion. The impression was that it wasn't sincere." He added that "people were shocked, surprised and upset" by the apology. At the end of the meeting, Isbister upheld the eviction.

Huster's letter was read in public for the first time at last week's forum, mainly in an attempt to promote some useful discussion on the issue. "We've heard these words before," said Taylor. "We sincerely believed that we would be able to reach other white students [by reading the letter aloud]."

Kira Harris, a Resident Assistant in Merrill's D-dorm, said it was time for the college to talk—not only about the letter but also about the broader issue of racism on campus. "People of color have to deal with this sort of attitude all the time, but to have this [the letter] come out makes it much more immediate. People had to talk about it."

Others, however, expressed dissatisfaction with the forum and with the way Merrill College handled the issue. Huster claimed he was "treated unfairly." He maintained that the college administration said he could stay at Merrill if he made the speech, a claim that Isbister denied.

Huster also charged that people who attended the forum did not take his statements seriously. "I was hoping that people would listen to what I had to say—that they would understand that I am not a racist. But they already had an image of me," he said.

Huster said he was "egged on" by his friends in the dining hall the night he wrote the note. "There was a lot of pressure," he said. "No doubt it was the meanest letter I could have written, but I didn't believe what I said."

Kathy Lee, a friend a Huster's, said that he had been unnecessarily attacked at the forum and that no one stood up for him. "I don't think that John can stay here after what has happened," she added.

Harris said she was frustrated that Huster "never got around to facing up to the fact that he is a racist, and that [his actions had] nothing to do with alcohol." Said Harris, "His threats were on the basis of color, and that's nothing to be taken lightly."

As painful as the incident has been for the Merrill community, most of those closely involved feel that something positive can come from the experience. The college plans to sponsor a number of workshops on racial issues and on unlearning racism.

Merrill student Nancy Solorio said she is more concerned about Merrill's future than about what results from Huster's actions. "We're far beyond that [focusing on the individuals involved]," said Solorio. "Whether he [Huster] stays or goes, the issue is still there."

"People tend to have short-term memories around here," Solorio said. "I hope we don't forget about this. I hope something good can come of it."

1979 Elliot Aronson Psychology Porter College

1980 Leo F. Laporte Earth Sciences Cowell College

1981 ChingYi Dougherty Chinese Cowell College

1982 John S. Pearse Biology College Eight

1983 Michael H. Cowan Literature Kresge College

1984 Edward M. Landesman Mathematics Crown College

1985 John Dizikes History Cowell College

REWARD THAT TEACHER

We would like you to consider ***your most superb*** teacher for ***1986 UCSC Distinguished Teaching Award.*** Students and Alumni continue a tradition of awarding excellence in the classroom by conferring this award annually. But first, ***you*** must fill out a nomination form: (more about that later).

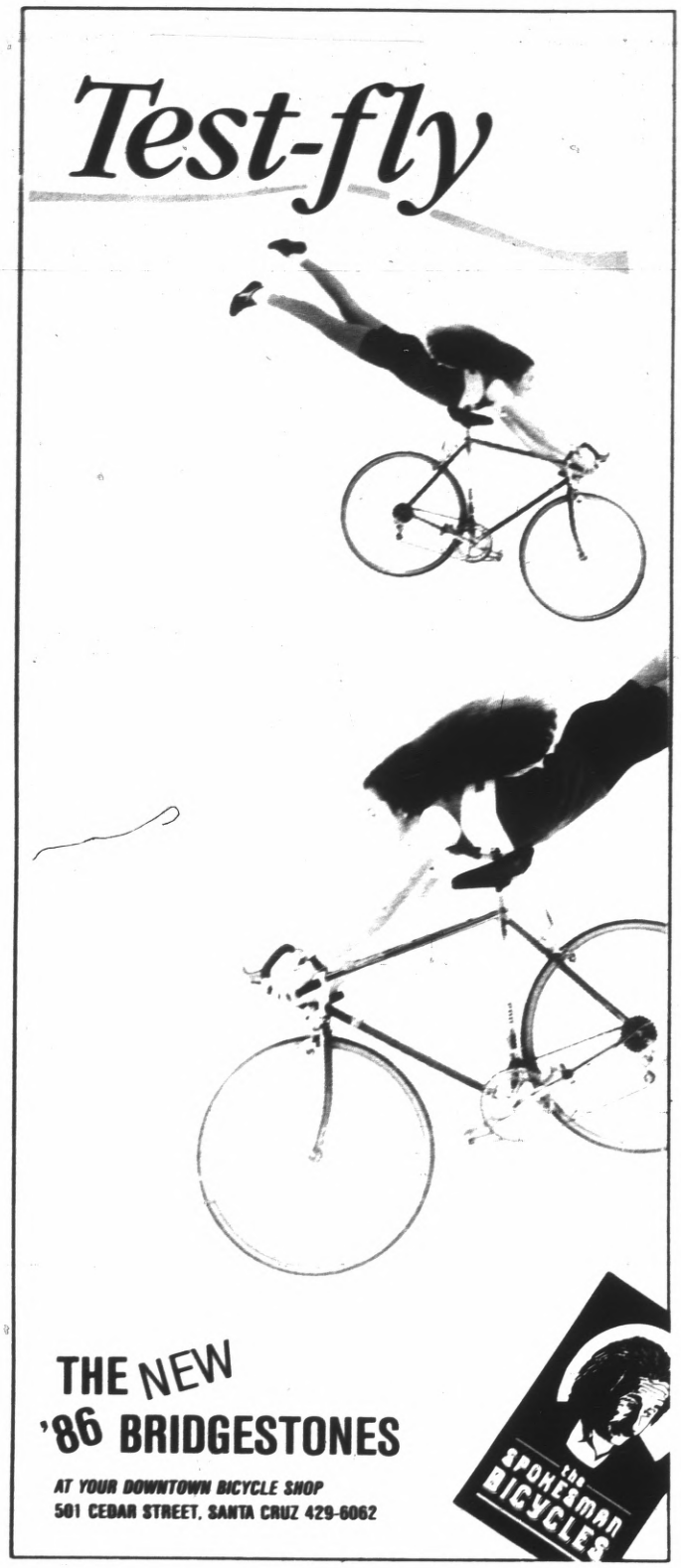
All hall of famers displayed these underlying traits: Clarity, depth, completeness, and enthusiasm in communicating a particular subject: fairness in assessing students achievements, and availability for assistance and advice to students outside of classes.

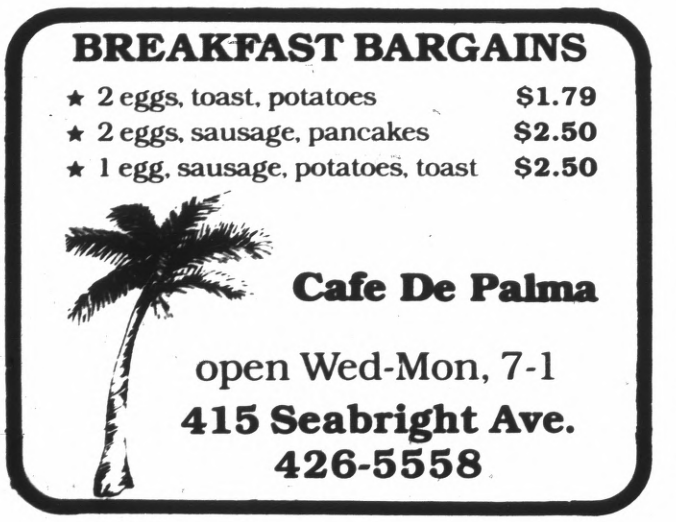
Current students and UC Santa Cruz alumni may nominate any faculty member they believe qualified to receive the award.

Deadline: Nominations close March 28 so please pick up a nomination form in any of the college offices, coffee houses, restaurants, the McHenry Library, Bay Tree Bookstore, or the Alumni Office. (Carriage House, near the Main Entrance to the campus) and respond today!

UCSC ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

UC Santa Cruz Alumni Association
Carriage House, Santa Cruz, CA 95064
(408) 429-2530





CAMPUS *clips*

Students Will Pay

Students employed by UC may soon be in for a cut in pay. At a recent meeting, the UC Council of Chancellors recommended that the systemwide administration enact an interim policy making UC minimum wage comparable with the Federal Minimum Wage rates—currently $3.35 per hour.

Santa Cruz UC Student Assembly (UCSA) representatives Ricky Bluthenthal and Rick Zinman both expressed discontent over the council's proposal. Zinman, who has been at the center of the issue in the UCSA, defined the interim policy as "indefinite." "Systemwide administration initiated the process, and ignored student input every step of the way," Zinman told *City on a Hill*.

While expressing displeasure, Bluthenthal offered a possible reassuring note, saying he'd be surprised if Chancellor Sinsheimer adopted the policy here, since wages for UCSC student employees were already cut in 1981.

Theresa Weidman, manager of Merrill's La Bahia restaurant, also looked upon the policy as unfeasible. "Work-study students are already putting in roughly 10 hours a week," said Weidman. "If places like the Boardwalk and other tourist-related businesses affected the pay here, a lot of work-study students at La Bahia would be hit pretty hard."

UC Student Lobby Director Kirk Knutsen was especially wary of the interim status of such a policy. "It may be just sugar to make the medicine go down," said Knutsen. He suggested that unless students express concern about possible pay cuts, the policy could quickly become permanent. "The bureaucracy has put the ball in the students' court," he said.

Dannemeyer's Campaign

Alleged violations of UCSC policy by Santa Cruz Mayor and UCSC Lecturer Mike Rotkin has led Republican congressmember William Dannemeyer to call for the replacement of Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer and Academic Vice Chancellor Kivie Moldave. The alleged infraction occured on October 3 when Rotkin permitted a student to distribute progressive campaign literature to his Introduction to Marxism class.

According to Dannemeyer, Rotkin violated UC regulations regarding partisan political campaigning by allowing the student to hand out the political information. At a recent visit to UCSC, Dannemeyer demanded that Sinsheimer and Moldave resign and accused them of "whitewashing" the affair. "When those in charge of our university campuses do not, for whatever reason, enforce the regulations of that institution, it raises the possibility that they should be replaced by others who will," he wrote in a letter to the UC regents. However, despite the allegations levied by Dannemeyer, and by former UCSC student Roger Grigsby—who filed the initial complaint—the University has investigated the matter and absolved Rotkin of any wrong doing.

Rotkin denies he committed any of the alleged illegalities. He said the whole ordeal resulted from Dannemeyer's political aspirations. "The way you run for republican office is to be more of a crazy fascist than anyone else, and that is exactly what he's doing," said Rotkin. He specifically cited Dannemeyer's potential bid for Alan Cranston's Senate seat as a motive for the Orange County politician's stirring up trouble in the northern part of the state.

While Grigsby maintains he is merely interested in making sure the University administration does its job, his statements suggest otherwise. "By not enforcing its regulations, the University is acting in cahoots with the political left in Santa Cruz," said Grigsby. "The campus permitted the political left to violate rules guaranteeing a fair election campaign. They gave the privilege to one group and denied it to another."

Rotkin scoffed at the idea that the allegations were intended to benefit the campus, as both Dannemeyer and Grigsby claim. "It is not a rational process intended to make the University run well," said Rotkin. "It's an attack on the political left in Santa Cruz. It's absurd for them to claim that they are doing this for the good of the campus community."

With the possible exception of Dannemeyer, all parties agree that the idea of dumping the chancellor and vice chancellor over this incident is totally ridiculous.

Rotkin, for his part, has threatened to sue Dannemeyer for slander if the allegations of wrongdoing continue. "These people are trying to threaten my livelihood, and they are doing it with lies," said Rotkin. "I'm getting tired of this. I have better things to do than battle it out with right wing crazies."

Some Tough Talk

UCSC Sociology Professor Dane Archer locked horns with Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory Associate Director James Kahn in a debate Monday night, as part of the after-dinner entertainment for Stevenson College Night.

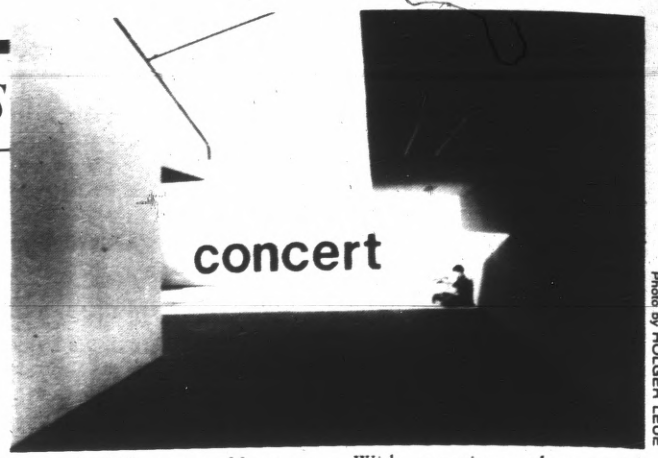


Photo by HOLGER LEUE

With engaging and persuasive rhetoric, Archer argued that UC should sever its ties with the weapons labs because, he said, the labs' inherent secrecy runs contrary to the academic ideals of peer review and the free exchange of ideas and information. As an example of secrecy, Archer cited a Congressional record of a discussion between a lab representative and a Senator. The record basically read "deleted. . . deleted . . . deleted. . . deleted," Archer said. He then asked Kahn why UC has consistently been denied a simple list of which lab employees have spoken to Congress about what topics—not even an account of what they said, but merely what subject they addressed. "Or is that also deleted?" Archer asked.

Although Kahn admitted that Archer's persuasive appeal had swayed the students, he had a few tricks of his own. He neatly sidestepped Archer's question, instead proposing that nuclear weapons are currently the ugly, hard-core reality of the world. "The pragmatic question we cannot escape," he said, "is who should best manage the labs?" Kahn argued that the degree of dissent and vigorous debate that scientists engage in at the labs—albeit usually under the seal of secrecy—is more than could ever be assured by governmental or industrial management. He also rejected Archer's contention that the labs do not merely advise national defense policy, but rather create it. "We only give technological advice," he said, ". . . It is the right of the government to make contrary decisions based on wider policy concerns."

Archer responded that University management of the labs is "a sham" because their claim to academic and scientific objectivity only serves to mask their fiscal self-interest in promoting defense build-up.

In the open-floor question and answer period that followed, students were cordial towards Kahn, and thanked him for coming to speak in what he called "the opposition's camp." Many students questioned the wisdom of nuclear arms escalation. To this Kahn responded that he himself is horrified by the prospect of nuclear war, and sees a solution to the present crisis only in the reduction of nuclear weapons. But for that, he said, "you should lobby the government, not the labs."

VOTE IN THE SPRING ELECTION APRIL 1 - 8

Undergraduate students will receive ballots with their Course Enrollment Forms to elect Campuswide Representatives

The Student Union Assembly Chair Candidates Are:

Andrew Davids

In the past three years I have seen the strengths of the colleges dwindle as the UC Regents and UCSC Administration pressure the faculty, staff and students into creating a Berkeley Jr. by-the-sea. To curb this disastrous trend, we need to come together from our various factions to create a strong student voice with the power to stop the Administration's ideas on what a proper undergraduate education should be. Serving on the Assembly as Chair of the Student Life and Employment standing Committee and on the campus-wide Student Center Committee, I feel that I have acquired the necessary tools of diplomacy that SUA Chair requires: the tools of coordination, of organization, and of compromise. Through networking, dialogue, and support between the college governments, the students, and the Assembly, we can unify ourselves to keep UCSC a unique campus where we can all learn, develop, and grow. Thank you for your support.

Kelly Coffey

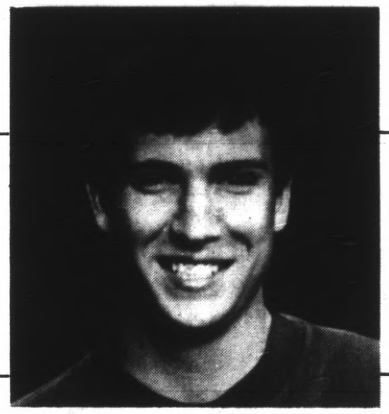
The redevelopment of UCSC has reached the critical stage of implementation. Times look bright for UCSC, but if care is not taken in planning, UCSC will face times of blight.

Student ideas are needed for the retention of students in the planning of UCSC's future. Student input must therefore be full of intelligence, thought and unity. If student involvement remains chaotic, our university will become chapfallen serving the needs of few. So a strong Student Union is 'what you need' and a strong Student Union is what I will provide. Networking with existing college governments and campus organizations, I will attempt to articulate a strong, clear voice on complex issues Campuswide and Statewide.

Silas Synder

The Student Union Assembly is an infant student government, still stretching its arms, not quite able to walk, and still unsure of what it can and can not do. The important thing the assembly must do is be interconnected with both the student body and the administration. This interrelationship will be determined by the information recieved by these two groups, like the way two halfs of the brain coordinate to instruct the body. Reciprical information is then returned by (in this case) the student government. Therefore by being receptive to the entire campus the government can keep its ears, eyes, and actions focused on the betterment of all the students. To the position of chair of the Student Union Assembly I will bring a receptive ear, an active mind, and campuswide perspective on policy formation.

The UCSA Board of Directors Representative Candidates Are:



Peter Blackshaw

I stumbled into UCSC as a Berkeley Re-direct, somewhat uncertain about entering an institution dubbed by my peers as a far-removed 'city on a hill.' However, I recognized that UCSC embraced a something inherently special and unique--an ideal that caters to the 'whole' individual, blending academic pursuits with other aspects of community living and personal development. It is to this ideal which I am committed and which now fuels my ambition to represent the campus as UCSA Representative.

As external representative I will strive to formulate a meaningful and tangible agenda of student issues including, among many things, increased minority recruitment and retention, viable options and remedies for student financial aid cuts, improved town-university relations, and continued pressure on the UC Regents for divestment and severance of ties with the weapons labs. Most importantly, I will ensure that careful attention and consideration -lip-service will not suffice- is given to UCSC's founding ideals as the campus grows. Allow me to use the experience and skills I've acquired in pursuing these ends.

Haley Mack

Much of the potential for undergraduate excellence at UCSC is going unrealized. Part of the problem is that some of the campus administration sees students as incidental to the university. We are not incidental. The student body of the University of California, Santa Cruz is thoughtful, intelligent and concerned about the world around us. We deserve to be taken seriously, and to have our opinions and ideas respected by the institution we help comprise.

I am concerned about student empowerment. This university should reflect the 'ideals' we came here to find; attention to the individual, high quality, de-emphasis of competition, alternative and multi-cultural education. Many of us were attracted here to find these things and see them slipping away. It is up to us to reverse this trend and to make something special of UCSC.

VOTE APRIL 1 - 8

Listen to KZSC 88.1 FM on Tuesday, March 18 and Wednesday, March 19 from 7-8 pm to hear the candidates present their views

Return your ballot to a campus ballot box by April 8 at 4 PM

If you didn't recieve a ballot, or if you misplaced it, go to any college office or the Campus Activities Office for a duplicate.

Big Top: Pro

Let the Show Begin

by Robert Sinsheimer

WHY THE "BIG TOP?" As I sit at my desk, gazing out at the steady stream of rain, the answer seems quite obvious. For half of the academic year, Santa Cruz is an often damp, often rainy place, with shortened days and foggy nights. The provision of a lighted, enclosed space, sufficient to house several varied athletic or cultural activities, would significantly increase the time available to students to engage in these programs.

OPINION

The Big Top will, in different arrangements, provide: Four doubles tennis courts, or one basketball court, two tennis courts and two badminton courts, or one basketball court, two tennis courts, one volleyball court, and one badminton court; you may choose your own combination.

Also, when cleared, the Big Top can provide a space for musical or dramatic performances with seating for over 900 people. There is no comparable indoor facility at UCSC.

The Big Top will provide these opportunities for our students for its expected life of the next 12 to 15 years. Would a more permanent structure be preferable? Of course, but much greater funding is needed and is nowhere at hand. Perhaps in 15 years, the adequate funding will be available.

Some have raised aesthetic objections to the Big Top. Beauty, as usual, lies in the eye of the beholder. The Big Top will be no Acropolis nor will it be a Taj Mahal. But I believe that, tastefully tinted, adorned with pennants or ribbons, and carefully landscaped, it can add a gala and festive note to our campus.

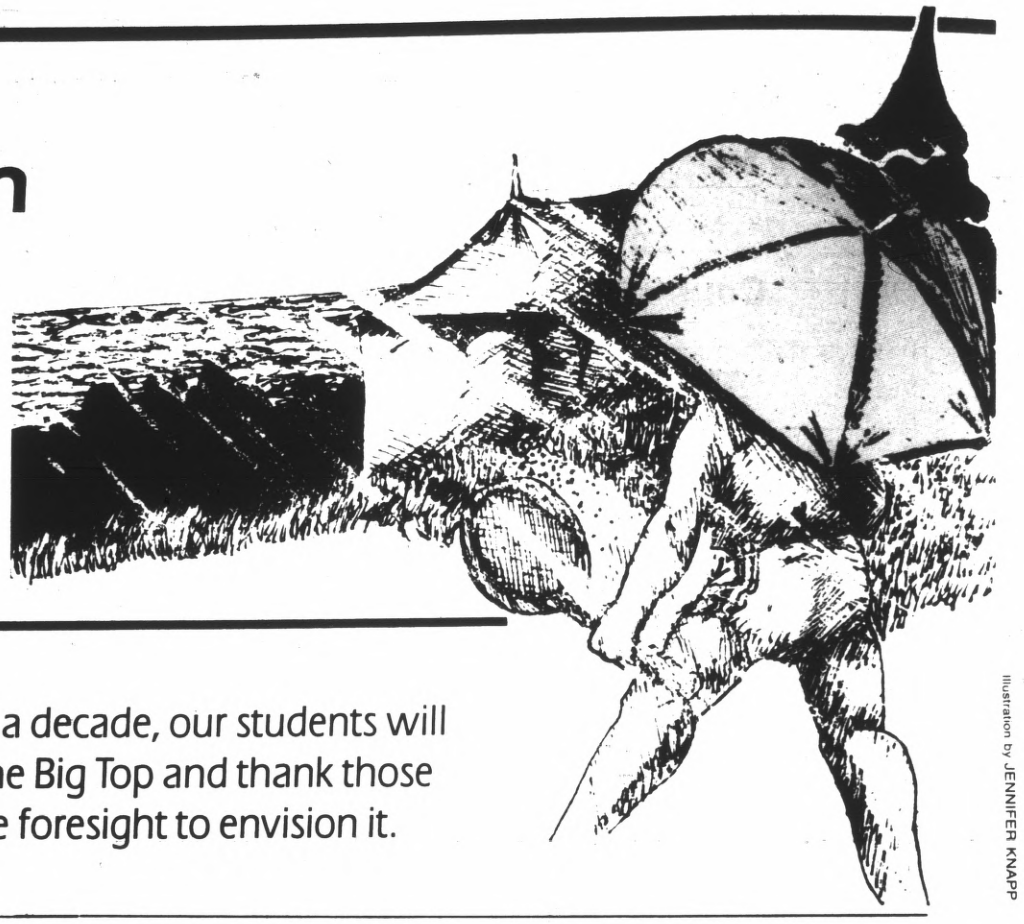


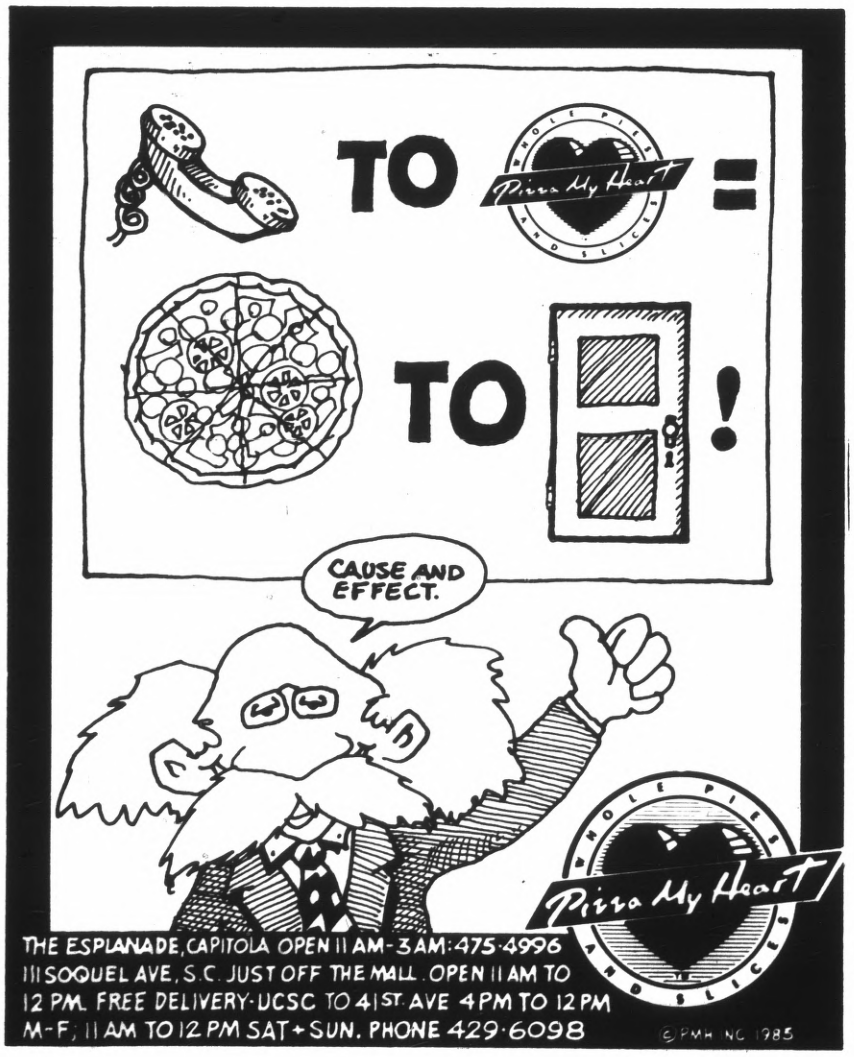
Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

For more than a decade, our students will benefit from the Big Top and thank those who had the foresight to envision it.

There is also, pragmatically, a significant financial benefit. Under the state formulas, the Big Top will generate a net positive flow of maintenance funds which will be used to supplement the otherwise underfunded maintenance that will be needed for the swimming pool and other athletic facilities.

For more than a decade, our students will benefit from the Big Top and thank those who had the foresight to envision it. Indeed it will no doubt become a cherished campus landmark.

Robert Sinsheimer is the chancellor of the University of California, Santa Cruz.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Big Top: Con

Oh, What a Circus

by Andrew J. Bracker

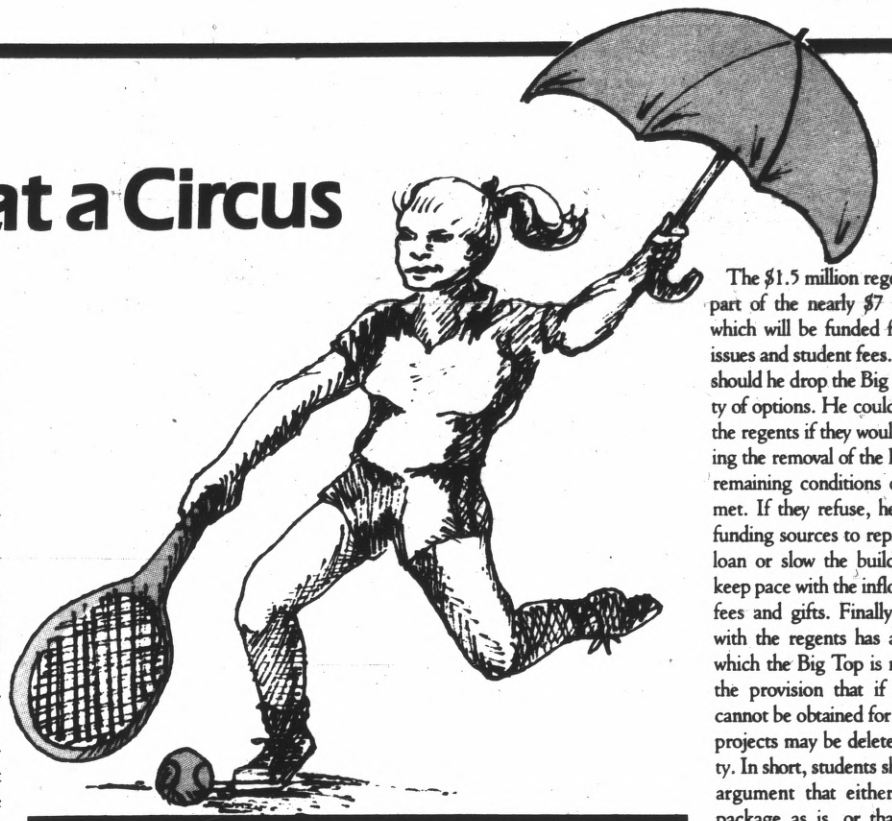

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

OPINION

TWO WEEKS AGO, CHANcellor Robert Sinsheimer struck down a proposed student referendum requesting the removal of the Big Top from the Student Life Facilities package approved last spring. Sinsheimer, a staunch supporter of the Big Top, obviously feels that there is a strong need for such a facility on this campus. Though a need for some kind of facility may exist, the Big Top is not the answer but a disaster waiting to happen.

The "Outdoor Multipurpose Facility," or Big Top, is the only project not initiated by students in the Student Life Facilities package approved in last spring's election. A 33,200-square-foot facility, it will be designed to hold about 5000 people, yet no heating, air conditioning or restrooms are included in the plans. At a cost of $1.14 million, its outer canvas-like covering must be replaced about every 10 years. Finally, it will be visible from miles away, dominating the bay view from Stevenson and Cowell colleges.

Vice-Chancellor Wendell Brase hopes the Big Top will collect a surplus of state maintenance funds, by virtue of its enormous floorspace and minor costs of upkeep. The surplus could then be diverted to maintain other facilities within the package—such as the pool or the student center. This scheme is perhaps the Big Top's greatest asset. Unfortunately, according to administrator Bruce Lane, this plan has not yet been approved by the regents. In short, it is a gamble to build the Big Top, and one that might not pay off.

The Student Life Facilities package resulted after several attempts failed to get a large enough percentage of students to endorse a voluntary fee increase for the separate construction of each project. By lumping all the projects together—after a survey determined what students wanted—the facilities' organizers thought that the package would attract the required percentage of students to support a voluntary fee increase. It succeeded; the students approved the Student Life Facilities along with a fee increase of $30 per quarter for 30 years. Unfortunately, students had to sacrifice their prejudices against the individual projects they disliked, by approving the package in order to gain those they favored. There is a strong possibility that the Big Top had little or no student support and was simply carried along with the rest of the package in last spring's election.

Something is amiss when students are not allowed to voice their opinion on a facility built for their needs and at their expense.

Many administrators join in criticizing the Big Top. According to Linda Larkin, student activities coordinator for Crown College, none of her colleagues at the other colleges like the facility. Chair of the Provost Committee Gene Costa-Robles said that the provosts generally appreciate the need for such a facility, but that they "do not think this is the solution." Among the project's other detractors are OPERS Facilities Director Dan Wood and Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs Bruce Moore.

Proponents of the Big Top point out that its removal will likely jeopardize a $1.5 million loan from the UC regents and bring all construction to a halt. Others claim that breaking this loan agreement undermines the University's credibility in trying to get construction funds from the regents in the future. While credibility is the greater concern, I will address the former argument first.

The $1.5 million regents' loan is only part of the nearly $7 million package which will be funded from gifts, bond issues and student fees. The chancellor, should he drop the Big Top, has a variety of options. He could first simply ask the regents if they would balk at accepting the removal of the Big Top if all the remaining conditions of the loan were met. If they refuse, he can seek other funding sources to replace the regents' loan or slow the building schedule to keep pace with the inflow of registration fees and gifts. Finally, the agreement with the regents has a priority list on which the Big Top is next to last, with the provision that if sufficient funds cannot be obtained for the package, the projects may be deleted to their priority. In short, students should not buy the argument that either we accept the package as is, or that we lose everything.

Returning to the question of UCSC's integrity, it is possible that the Big Top may be dropped because of its low priority, without breaking any agreements with the regents. The real question of our University's integrity lies with its handling of student opinion.

It should be remembered that the Big Top was introduced, included and inextricably tied to the Student Life package without student participation. Nor were students included in direct negotiations with the regents; the UCSC Administration accepted the regents' proposal according to terms that the Student Union Assembly (SUA) could only rubber stamp or impede. In sum, the permitted level of student participation in the history of the Big Top and the student facilities financing negotiations has been conscientious, but never substantial.

Either the student body and its representatives have an effective voice in how its registration fees are spent on facilities for its needs, or students have been participating in trivial advisory committees all along. It is obvious that we have the latter case and that this is the real problem underlying the Big Top. Something is amiss when students are not allowed to voice their opinion on a facility built for their needs and at their expense.

If we accept the argument that the students should not be allowed to request the cancellation of a project because such a reversal would damage the integrity of the University, then we have accepted the final legitimacy of administrative procedures that claim to involve student input, but in fact only coopt it. If students find the Big Top facility unacceptable, it is not the fault of the students and they should not be made to pay for the administration's mistakes and mishandlings.

By rejecting the Big Top, we may also send a message to the administration that only real student participation in administrative decisions can avert the embarrassing dilemma of either accepting a facility students do not want and actively oppose, or going back to the regents to renegotiate a financial agreement. Unfortunately, the chancellor's rejection of the opinion poll measure on the spring ballot—a measure approved by the SUA and five college councils—shows a further unwillingness to let students participate in these decisions.

The SUA now plans to get the eight colleges to include this referendum, in addition to a proposal on the school mascot, on their spring election ballots when students vote for their new SUA representatives and the chair and UCSA representative/Lobby Annex director candidates.

Whatever Sinsheimer's reasons for supporting the Big Top, he cannot justify striking this ballot measure unless he can show why student opinion should not be consulted on this issue. This I doubt he can do. ✔

Andrew J. Bracker is an SUA representative from Crown College.

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What A Racquet!

THE RAINS HELD OFF and the Sea Lions held on, as the UCSC men's tennis team defeated defending NCAA Division III champion Swarthmore College in a head-to-head duel here Tuesday. Swarthmore is presently ranked number one in the nation, and the win all but guarantees that Santa Cruz will supplant the Pennsylvanians as top spot holders, in addition to assuring the Sea Lions an invitation to the National Championships at Claremont College in May.

For those unfamiliar with the intercollegiate tennis competition, a "duel" pits the top six singles players from each school against each other, with the three top doubles teams following. UCSC came close to sweeping the match in singles, carrying a 4-2 lead going into the doubles.

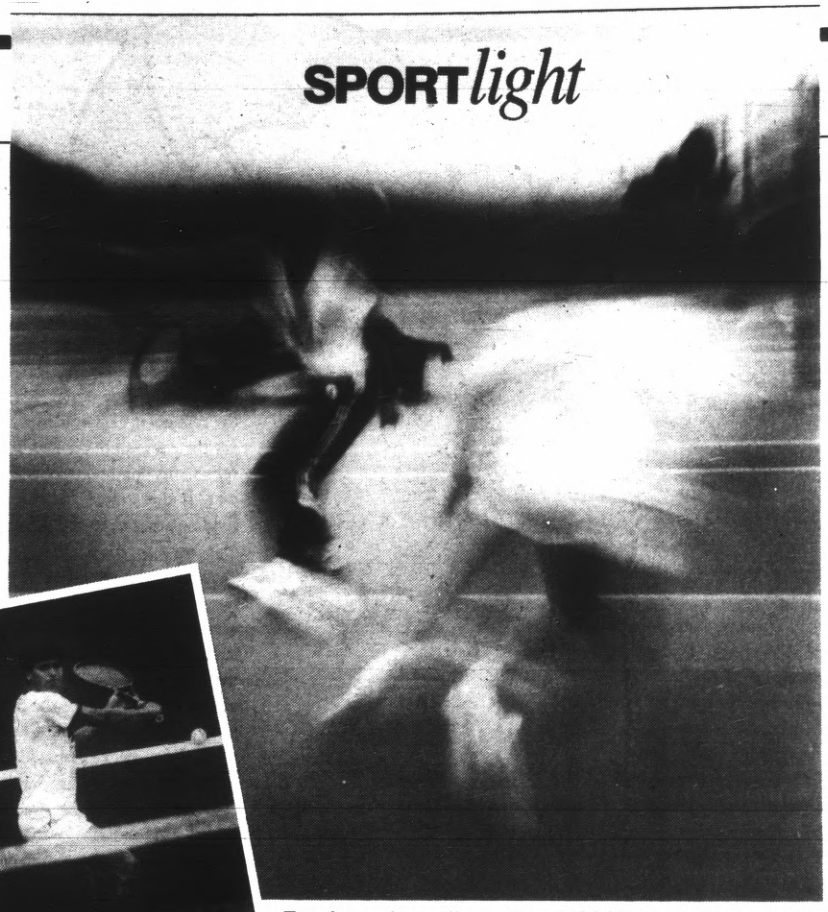


Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Tennis can be really exciting: UCSC's number one singles player Andres Medus (left), and the doubles team of Mark Cassell and Jeff Newman (above) in the team's victory over number one ranked Swathmore on Tuesday.

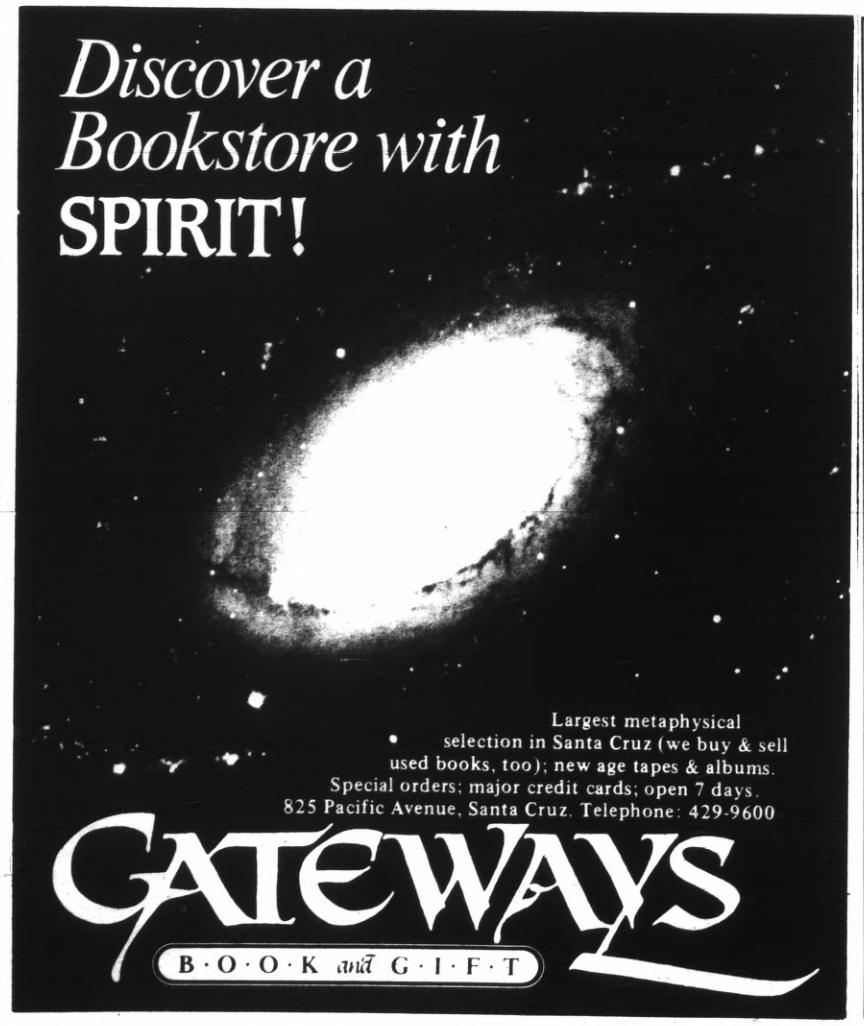
The number one singles players match was especially exciting, with Swarthmore's Shep Davidson—currently the number one Division III player in the nation—prevailing over UCSC's Andres Medus in three intense sets. The number two doubles team, UCSC first-year students Ron Ward and Chad Drews quickly clinched the win, defeating Jeff Martinez and Bill Mellis (6-3, 6-2). After a slow start losing the first three games, the UCSC team charged back to win the next nine.

The threat of rain created some dramatic tension in the match, as a rain-out would have let Swarthmore escape with its number one ranking intact. UCSC's number three doubles team of Medus and Dave Frederick put the icing on the cake with a hard-won victory, making the final score of the duel 6-3.

Coach Bob Hansen held back none of his enthusiasm about the win. "Out of all our duels, this is obviously our biggest win ever. Far and away." Swarthmore had, in its past spring break West Coast tours, drubbed (pummelled, thrashed, beat severely) UCSC, and Hansen welcomed the change.

The future looks brighter than ever for the tennis team. If Santa Cruz can hold on to its ranking through the national tournament, the team will receive sponsorship from a major tennis equipment manufacturer, which translates into lots of free tennis goodies—mainly shoes and racquets. With tennis shoes lasting an average of two to three weeks for most team members, this would eliminate immense financial burden for the players. And with four first-year and three second-year players in the top eight, all the team needs now is for the rain to stay away. —*Robby Byington*

Robby Byington is a member of the UCSC tennis team.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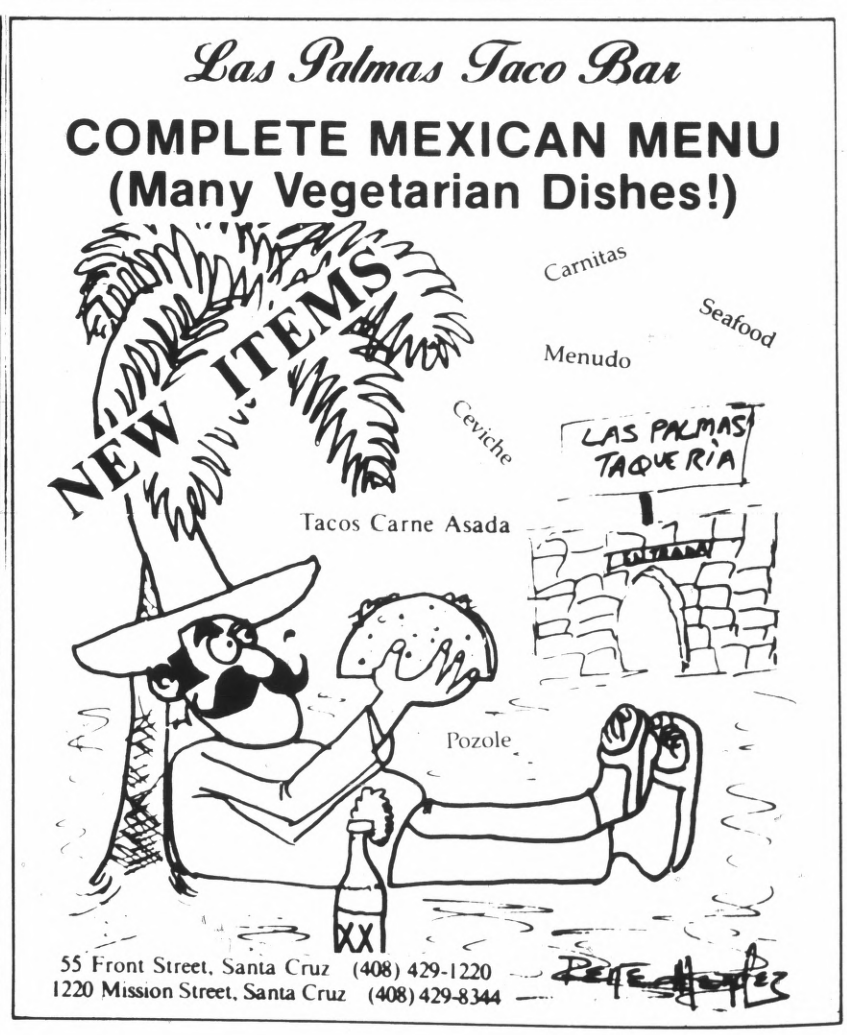

CITY*clips*

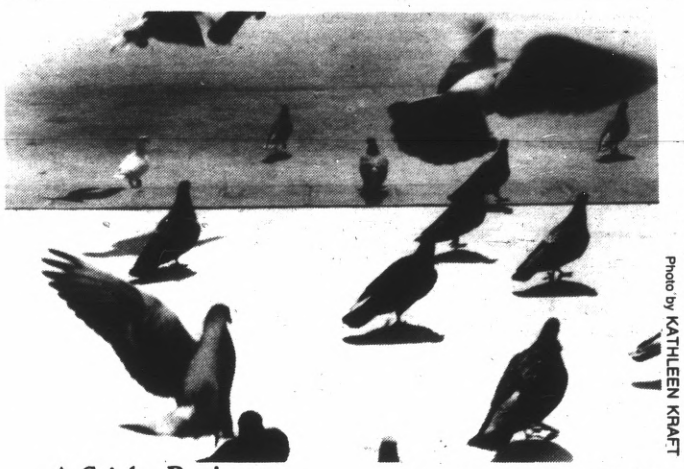

Photo by KATHLEEN KRAFT

A Sticky Business

After two years of surveying local financial institutions' policies on investment in South Africa, the Santa Cruz City Finance Department recently reported in a letter to the city council that only two local corporate branches invest there. Twenty institutions surveyed certified they had no investments in South Africa and therefore qualified to receive city investments. Seven businesses have yet to respond.

The city council appointed the committee as mandated by Measure B—the Responsible Public Interest Investment Ordinance approved by voters in 1983. Measure B's aim was to "construct procedures to determine which institutions invest in South Africa and implement a comprehensive investment policy for public monies." The ordinance encourages local investments to create jobs, housing, and needed services for the Santa Cruz community.

The two local branches that maintain investments in South Africa are Bank of America, which described its policy as "selective lending to the private sector in South Africa," and Citicorp, which does business with US companies in South Africa and made one loan to the South African government for Black housing, hospitals, and schools.

The survey has one problem, according to the committee: Since banks base their financial investments on the fluctuating world market conditions, a response from a bank this year will not necessarily be accurate next year.

Wingspread Flies

The highly emotional seven-year debate over the Wingspread development in Aptos has come to an end—sort of. The county board of supervisors approved the proposed development "in concept" for the 66-acre site between two state beaches. The plan won narrowly—by one vote—as Supervisor Robley Levy sided with Wayne Moore and Dan Forbus against Gary Patton and Joe Cucchiara. About 500 residents attended the public hearing Tuesday night and listened to Levy read a prepared statement explaining her vote. If project opponents had their way and the county transferred the land to the state parks system it would only "provide coastal access on Porter Sesnon [property] for the Winnebago owners of America," Levy said. Opponents cried out "shame!" and threatened a recall drive against Levy.

Levy's vote was generally considered the deciding one because the other four supervisors had made their positions clear far in advance. However, Levy succeeded in amending the permit to include requirements which may make it impossible for the proposal to be cost effective. The plan originally called for 590 condominium units, a conference center, athletic fields, and a three-domed performing arts complex. Supervisors asked Palo Alto developer Ryland Kelley to scale the condominiums down by 20 percent, provide a freeway off-ramp to the property and a pedestrian bridge over the freeway, and redesign the proposed arts complex to do away with the domes. Kelly's local manager Tim Welch said the new conditions could add another $9 million to the cost and cut its revenue potential.

Voices for the Deep

The Duke has agreed to listen—and Santa Cruzans plan to make noise. Governor George Deukmejian will hear public testimony March 21 in San Francisco about Secretary of the Interior Donald Hodel's most recent off-shore leasing program. The hearing will be held in the Fort Mason Conference Center from 1 to 4pm.

Deukmejian dashed hopes for extending a moratorium on funding leasing programs last year by sending an urgent letter opposing the moratorium—minutes before a Congressional committee was to vote on it. Before the Duke's letter appeared, the outlook for the moratorium seemed good because of legislators' discontent with Hodel—who had just reneged on a compromise deal painstakingly worked out with Californian representatives. The moratorium lost by one vote.

Californians now face lease sales along the coast as early as 1988. The entire coast is now available for drilling with a couple of small exceptions, such as Big Sur and the Farallon Islands.

Many local activists said they fear Deukmejian will politically maneuver a delay of the program until after his re-election bid this November. But local Save Our Shores volunteer Dan Haifley ventured that "if enough people show up and let themselves be heard it is going to make an impression."

Haifley estimated that as many as 50 Santa Cruzans will attend the hearing. Coastal activists have coordinated an early morning gathering to create a giant helicopter-view "NO" made entirely of human bodies. Carpools will leave Santa Cruz at 7am from the Saturn Cafe parking lot. Call 423-7496 for information.

The Few—The Brave

It looks like Santa Cruz County will not be disappointed this spring in its taste for interesting elections. The voters will have to scrutinize candidates for municipal and superior court judges, county supervisors, and state and Congressional representatives, among others. Several campaigns kicked off last week before Friday's filing deadline, including Jane Imler's quest for the position of sheriff.

Last winter, Imler began a fast until death or until substantially more shelter space for the homeless was provided. She ate again four weeks later after a total of 50 new beds were made available. "I must have recovered by now because I'm out here causing trouble again," she said, laughing. But she said her election bid is a serious one and her campaign will address the civil and human rights that she said incumbent Sheriff Al Noren has ignored and infringed upon.

Sherry Mehl is also the only woman running in her bid for Fourth District Supervisor against three men. The fourth district covers the southern part of the county. This summer, then-Farm Bureau President Mehl made news when she urged farmers not to vacation in the city of Santa Cruz because then-Mayor Mardi Wormhoudt declared support of the United Farmworkers' grape boycott. Mehl said she was concerned about problems with the county's "no-growth" stance—supervisors actually set a 1.5 percent growth rate for the last two years—and about infrastructure. Santa Cruz Mayor Mike Rotkin said he was glad Mehl had joined two other conservatives—Ed Hall and Jack Edsberg—in the race, because that will give the sole liberal, Russ Oaks, a better shot. "The more conservatives the better," Rotkin said.

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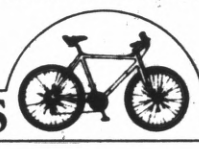

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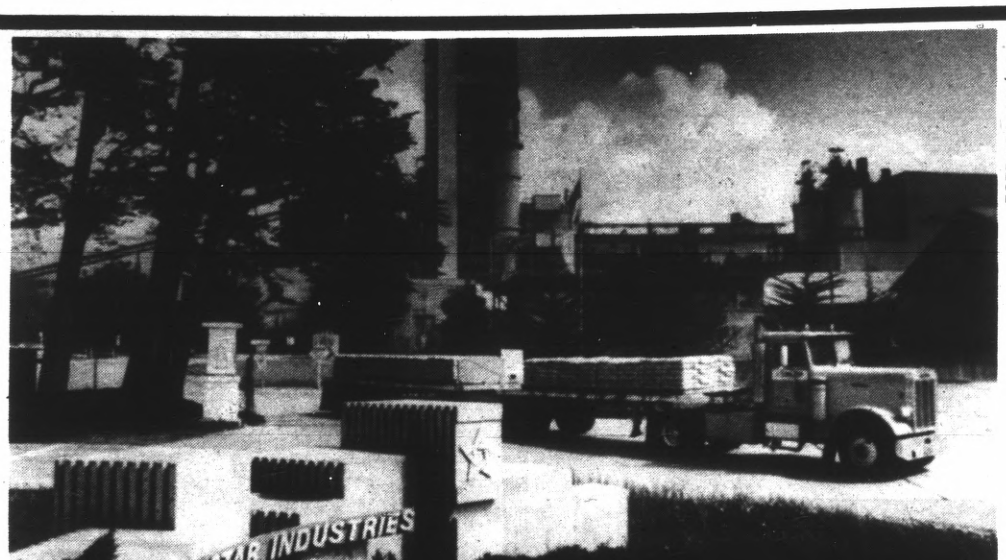

Photo by HOLGER LEUE

Lone Star cement plant in Davenport, the source of dust and controversy.

Cement Clouds Over Davenport

by Risë Keller

THE AIR IN DAVENPORT is thick with dust—and accusations.

Residents in the town of Davenport—11 miles north of Santa Cruz—claim that the local Lone Star cement plant is destroying Davenport's air quality by spewing literally tons of dust into the air every year. Plant management claims it has done all it can to control emissions, and the local air pollution control agency agrees. But residents and others say that the air pollution control board is shirking its responsibilities to the public by not forcing Lone Star to reduce the amount of dust and pollutants that billow from its smoke stacks.

Davenport resident, Judith Hutchinson, a physiology student at Cabrillo College, says that according to the American Lung Association, the dust can damage the respiratory tract by paralyzing the lungs' cilia—which normally draw oxygen into the blood. Hutchinson also says that the dust can damage macrophages, the organisms that "eat toxins" in the body. But when she reported this at a recent hearing, Lone Star's lawyer rejected the information, calling it "hearsay," and hence "inadmissible evidence."

Incidents like this one have angered residents about Lone Star's handling of public response in the conflict surrounding the cement plant's emissions.

Davenport, originally a Lone Star company town, has been home to the cement plant since 1906, and since then dust has muffled the little town. It wasn't until the 1960s that environmentalists started complaining about the dust. Lone Star's owners met in 1971 with the five-year-old air pollution control board and they made an emissions control agreement that placated everyone—for the time being.

In 1978, Lone Star obtained a land use permit from the Santa Cruz County Planning Commission allowing it to essentially build a new plant—to replace everything except the material and fuel storage facilities. Lone Star planned to increase its cement production capacity by 63 percent. The Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District (APCD) gave Lone Star its approval in an "Authority to Construct," which set limits on the plant's emissions levels and made specifications for the building and operation of the new plant.

In the Authority to Construct, Lone Star received permission to replace the entire cement kiln system. In addition, the APCD allowed the plant to switch from natural gas and oil to the less expensive coal as the primary fuel source, in spite of coal's greater polluting tendency. The Authority to Construct also set limits for the emissions of dust and other pollutants. These limits, established by Lone Star and the APCD, were at the core of the controversy that arose when the new plant began operating in 1981.

With the new plant's start-up, it became obvious to everyone that Lone Star's emissions "grossly exceeded" the limits set in the Authority to Construct, said APCD Supervising Engineer Fred Thoits. Limits were set at 182 pounds per hour in the Authority to Construct for one pollutant, oxides of nitrogen (NOx). But the actual emissions after the new plant's startup ranged from 200 to 500 pounds per hour. And sulfur dioxide (SO_2), another pollutant not generally emitted from cement plants, began spewing forth at rates between 350 to 600 pounds per hour.

Hutchinson and other critics charge the APCD with not maintaining the proper relationship with Lone Star—the relationship between a regulatory agency and the industry it is responsible for regulating.

> 'It's a trade-off—Lone Star is saving money at the expense of the air quality downwind from the plant.'
>
> —Sierra Club member Hal Levine

"They [the APCD staff] have been working with the plant since 1978," Hutchinson said, "watching as it was built, making adjustments, monitoring, doing everything they can to clean it up. In their work with Lone Star, they've made a big emotional investment, and when they couldn't fix the SO_2 emissions, it was very embarassing to them."

LONE STAR AND THE APCD are now insisting that they could not have predicted the plant's actual emissions because they lacked the necessary data when they were designing the new plant. The APCD based its predictions in the Authority to Construct largely on assumptions that technological advances in the new plant would reduce emission levels.

But Celia Scott-von der Muhll, attorney for the residents of Davenport and in 1978 a member of the Planning Commission that issued Lone Star's land use permit, says that the plant and the APCD did not indicate that their data was in any way insufficient when they applied for their permit. In fact, she said, they implied just the opposite.

In a letter to the APCD's engineer Thoits this February, Scott-von der Muhll criticized the APCD's decision in 1979 to grant the Authority to Construct and the information that the agency gave commissioners. She specifically attacked the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed modifications to Lone Star that the APCD submitted to the Planning Commission. "The conclusion reached in the EIR was that NOx emissions from the plant stacks would *increase* due to greater production volumes, but that SO_2 emissions would not be a significant problem.

"It was on the basis of these assurances as to overall improvements in air quality that the county permit was issued," Scott-von der Muhll's letter continued. "There were no caveats presented at that time which indicated that data did not exist which would predict emissions from the new system...I can assure you that without the predicted improvements in air quality overall, there would have been much greater reluctance to grant the county use permit, perhaps even a different outcome."

Scott-von der Muhll and others, including County Supervisor Gary Patton, have taken their concerns to the Hearing Board, the "judicial branch" of the APCD. The Hearing Board is set up by the state legislature—which appoints a doctor, a lawyer, a technical expert, a member of the "general public," and others—to settle issues that arise in the legislation and enforcement of APCD regulations.

In 1983, Lone Star's pollution became so obvious and alarmed so many people that the Hearing Board gave the plant a conditional order: to clean up its act or halt production in a month. The board allowed Lone Star to continue production as long as the company was studying the matter with the APCD. The board also set 50 conditions that the plant would be required to meet; reducing SO_2 and NOx emissions were two of the conditions. As of now, the plant has met all but the two conditions.

In order to decide on mutually acceptable limits, Lone Star and the APCD have compiled data over the last two years. They agreed on emissions levels and have requested that the Hearing Board relax the emissions limits set in the 1978 Authority to Construct. Because the 1978 limits were set based on insufficient or faulty data, say Lone Star and the APCD, new and more realistic limits should be set—ones that would reflect the NOx and SO_2 emissions levels that Lone Star has achieved since the new plant started up in 1981.

THE HEARING BOARD has held two recent hearings—one in January, another in February—and will be holding another in March. Public testimony was allowed in the first two hearings, but the period for public comment has since ended. The upcoming hearing is expected to be the final hearing on the issue.

Patton, Scott-von der Muhll, and the Davenport residents are concerned about the requested emissions levels. They note that the limits of SO_2 and NOx that Lone Star and the APCD want are nearly twice what the plant has actually emitted each year for the past two years. Since the APCD wants to account for the "worst case" possibilities, it requested emissions standards that would allow Lone Star to constantly produce cement at the worst recorded pollution levels.

"We [the APCD] have reached the conclusion that Lone Star has done everything it could possibly have done to control its emissions," said Fred Thoits. "The plant has done more than any other cement plant in the world."

But critics of Lone Star and the APCD's recent agreements wonder why the APCD is asking for such lenient standards—ones that would not provide Lone Star with any incentive to cut back on their SO_2 and NOx emissions. "Lone Star is simply unwilling to make the [monetary] investment required to meet the tougher standards," said Hal Levine of the local Sierra Club chapter. "It's a trade-off—they're saving money at the expense of the air quality downwind from the plant." It is now up to the Hearing Board to settle the issue.

Meanwhile, APCD Head Officer Larry Odle said at the January hearing that he personally has the authority to permit Lone Star to operate under the maximum emissions levels his agency has agreed upon with plant management—despite any contrary decision made by the Hearing Board. He has asserted that he is prepared to do so. So far only one member of the Hearing Board has publicly disputed Odle's authority in this matter; she recently resigned under pressure from Lone Star's lawyer.

This member, Dorthea Williams, is a former resident of Davenport. She is known by many for her tough stance on Lone Star's emissions. "It's the fine particles that do the most damage to the lungs," Williams said in the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* on February 9. "The standards are low now and they [Lone Star] are even exceeding the standards, so the standards need to be tightened up." Lone Star attorney Thomas O'Donnell said that her statements warranted her disqualification from voting on the matter. Williams insisted that she would not back down and that she would give Lone Star a fair hearing.

On February 21, however, Williams quit the Hearing Board after O'Donnell reiterated his charges that she was too biased to hear the case. Williams, in her official statement, responded to O'Donnell's charges and attacked the hearing process. In her prepared statement she said, "I am biased against many things. I am biased against organized crime, for example. I am biased for safe, clean air that the sick, babies, pregnant women and the old needn't be afraid to breathe."

Williams continued, "I no longer want to take part in a charade of air pollution control where the Hearing Board is expected to be a rubber stamp [for] the district and the district is expected to find ways to legalize more air pollution. I no longer want to serve on a board where I am expected to be gullible and have proper biases."

> *'Lone Star has done more than any other cement plant in the world to control emission.'*
>
> —Air Pollution Control District engineer Fred Thoits

Attorney O'Donnell insists that Odle has the authority to act independently of the Hearing Board. O'Donnell also claims that Scott-von der Muhll, as counsel for the residents of Davenport, should not be allowed to take part in any future hearing, as she is not representing an official party in the case now before the Hearing Board. "Other members of the public don't have the right [to comment and to submit legal briefs to the board]. Why should she [Scott-von der Muhll] have those rights and not other members of the public?"

As Davenport waits for the dust to settle in the form of the Hearing Board's upcoming decision, many questions hang in the balance. The relationship between the air pollution agency and Lone Star will be more clearly defined by the board's decision, as will Lone Star and the APCD's accountability to the public. But other questions—of authority and accountability—may arise again if Odle decides to override the board's decision.

The final hearing will be held at 1:30pm, March 21, at the Watsonville City Hall.

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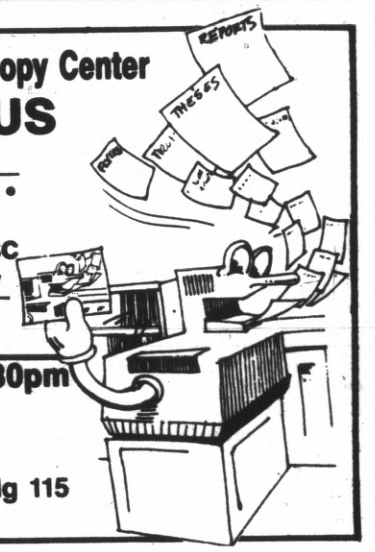


LETTERS *to the* STAFF

Not Ecstatic

Dear Staff:

Your article on MDMA ("Squirming in Ecstasy," March 6) frightened me to the point that I must reply. In the first case, I remain slightly horrified that one must ingest a chemical to get an emotional, psychological high. What if you "can't get the drug" for some reason? I remember at Porter last quarter, some people were high on it and were hugging each other in a line. I joined this love circle, being naturally affectionate. They asked me if I had taken it. Does one have to be high on hits to feel high in love?

My second thought is a warning. During this quarter, I saw a PBS special about the relations between a chemical, MPTP, and Parkinson's disease. An amateur "chemist" had tried to synthesize another drug, MPPP, for himself, but his sloppiness resulted in MPTP, a far more dangerous substance; not knowing this, he ingested it, and his muscles froze. The final result was death—a key part of his brain, "substantial nigral cells" (I think) had been destroyed. Therefore, I strongly discourage anyone from obtaining drugs which have an involved synthesis made by amateur chemists. The slightest variation in procedure could have ghastly consequences, possibly leading to death.

Sincerely,
Berry West
Porter College

More Roses for Rose

Dear Staff:

Thanks for the cover story February 27 on Jasper Rose. His retirement is a loss that the University can ill afford. It's a mark of Rose's character that he stood the bureaucracy as long as he did. He was one of the finest teachers on campus, and one of the best I've ever had. His students, past and present, remember him now, just as they will in the future. Good luck Jasper, and good work Douglas Ertman.

Sincerely,
Richard von Busack

PS: J. Nolan Void is funny as hell!

I Never Said I Meant to Say Something Else

Dear Staff:

I'd like a chance to respond to the smear campaign that has been going on against me by the Cowell *Fish Rap* (Letters, March 6). The sponsor of the Cowell humor contest claims (wrongfully) that I claimed another person's work as my own. This accusation is false. I did not claim to have written a monologue attributed to Emo Philips. I also have never denied that I did not write it. The entry submitted was according to the specifications of the sponsor who never said—I talked to him over the phone before the contest—entries were limited *only* to original humor. If the entry submitted did not fulfill all qualifications—stated and unstated—then it should have been disqualified. That's all.

Sincerely,
Leland Olson

Shattered Vandalism

Dear Staff:

Twice within the past month, cowardly "persons unknown" have, under cover of night on weekends, broken windows in the Office of the Chancellor by hurling rocks.

Such vandalism serves no purpose. Whatever their motives, the rock-throwers should know that the windows will be replaced and that the cost of replacement will simply reduce the funds available for other University purposes—for instructors, for student projects, for infant care, for better lighting, et al.

UCSC is, by design, an open campus. Vandalism should be rejected by the entire campus community.

Sincerely yours,
Robert L. Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Pressing the Press

To the Staff:

Your editorials clearly support the struggle of the Watsonville cannery workers, and we recognize and appreciate that support. Your photo coverage of the strike, however, has been unthinking, if not sensationalist and opportunist. Pictures of identifiable defiant workers and students have facilitated police harassment of militant individuals; on more than one occasion, demonstrators have been shown in incriminating press photos, and have been subsequently subjected to arrests, physical abuse and police intimidation.

We understand that *City on a Hill* is not a workers' press; but if you *are* more than a college rag, there are serious questions of constructive journalistic supports for our strike that you ought to consider in your deliberation on editorial policy. How about pictures of evicted and now homeless workers or cops beating and arresting workers? How about photo-journalist exposes of living and working conditions in Watsonville? Printing a photo of an isolated angry face, or a raised fist may make *you* seem emotionally closer to the revolution, but mass worker solidarity, police brutality and racist working conditions in Watsonville are the reality we would expect to see covered by a sympathetic press. How about coordinating press coverage of fund raising for striking families? After all, do you want us to win this strike with a minimum amount of casualties, or are you looking for that "Best in the West" college journalism award again? We have been photographed, but here we must be.

Unsigned

Staff note: City on a Hill *has taken special precautions to conceal the identity of people in possibly incriminating photographs.*

Women and the Empires

Dear Staff:

The article "Moscow Believes in Motherhood" (*CHP*, February 20) reminds me of how limited our perspectives of Soviet Women and the USSR are. The need for Soviet-American women-to-women dialogue is greater than ever. There are many American women involved in dialogue with Soviet women. However, the numbers are still small and their experiences are not shared with large numbers of women.

As American women can we simply rest our opinions on our side of a man-made iron curtain? There are 146 million Soviet women of more than 100 nationalities, and we can increase communication and open more dialogue.

Let's not forget that WASHINGTON believes in MOTHERHOOD, too! Our problems and concerns for reproductive freedom, comparable worth wages, affordable housing, a chemically dependent society, health care, feminism, the arms race, equality and so much more are shared with women of the world, including millions of Soviet Women! Let's keep the dialogue open.

Patricia Schroeder

Regal Reasoning

Dear Staff:

I am surprised the staff of *City on a Hill* is so easily "outraged" (Editorial, March 6). I recommend a day in the chancellor's office to learn to quench that impulse.

Re: the suggested ballot on the "Big Top." The ballot proposal of Spring 1985 was a carefully crafted assemblage of projects, designed to appeal broadly to athletes of various persuasions, to music lovers, and to students desirous of a student center. Previous experience had shown that no one of these projects commands sufficient support to win ballot approval. In a not unfamiliar stratagem, a package proposal was therefore constructed and submitted to ballot. Thus supported, for diverse reasons, it achieved a substantial majority. Based upon the results of this ballot, the regents then approved the proposed fee to pay for the specific set of projects listed.

It seems to me folly now to seek to peel off projects one by one from this approved set. Each change would require the campus to return to the regents to request a change in scope of the project, and possibly, fee. UCSC would look ridiculous.

Re: the athletic symbol. Perennially some group of students raises the ugly symbol of the "banana slug." (Ha! Ha!) This is a group which sneers at athletics, decries cheerleaders, and seeks to subject UCSC athletes to derision.

It is easy to bandy the slogan "democracy." But then in a "democracy" who are the appropriate voters? (Manifestly the citizens of San Jose should not vote in Santa Cruz municipal elections.) Who then should select the athletic symbol for UCSC? Those who scorn athletics—or those who compete?

When I designated "Sea Lions" as the symbol for our NCAA Class III team five years ago, I based my decision upon the opinion of clear majority of UCSC athletes with whom I consulted. I continue to believe that this is the most appropriate group to influence such a decision.

Those who dislike athletic competition are in no way obliged to participate. But they should not be allowed to denigrate those who do.

Sincerely yours,
Robert L. Sinsheimer
Chancellor

Can this Bill

Dear Staff:

Assembly Bill 2020 was recently passed in the State Assembly and is now being deliberated in the State Senate. This bill is a compromise Bottle Bill proposal drawn up by the beverage industry and an environmental group.

An effective bottle bill must provide for convenient return opportunities and a high enough deposit. Assembly Bill 2020 provides neither. It places a one-cent redemption value on all beer and soft drink containers, requires consumers to return containers at a recycling center, and establishes a beverage-industry dominated government commission to regulate the system.

Assembly Bill 2020 is a weak and totally ineffective proposal and must be strengthened. To be effective the bottle bill must ensure that consumers can return containers to grocery stores and not just to recycling centers, make sure that at least a five cent deposit is established to provide an incentive to return containers, and prohibit the beverage industry from administering the system.

Would you be motivated to return 100 bottles to an inconvenient recycling center and receive one dollar for them? Not too likely. But would you have the incentive to return 100 bottles to a grocery store and receive five dollars? Much more likely.

An effective bottle bill will greatly reduce litter, save resources, and create jobs. Assembly Bill 2020 would clearly not be an effective bottle bill. I urge *City on a Hill*'s readers to write State Senator Henry Mello or your particular state senator and tell him to vote no on Assembly Bill 2020.

Sincerely,
Keith Bramstedt
Calpirg Bottle Bill volunteer

Deadlines for letters are Tuesday at 5pm. Please type and double space them. Letters over a page in length run the grave risk of being edited. Letters on current events and material appearing in *City on a Hill* will be given precedence to letters rebutting letters appearing here. Letters must be signed and include an address and phone number. Send mail to Staff, City on a Hill, Stonehouse UCSC, 95064. Thank you.

EDITORIAL

Sanctuary City

PEACE IS A PRECIOUS COMMODITY FOR El Salvador's and Guatemala's citizens. Unfortunately, this commodity often proves to be equally rare in the US for those attempting to find a home safe from violence and oppression. Once in the US, many refugees find that their immigration status is threatened, or that the very government sponsoring oppressive forces in their countries refuses to grant political asylum to all but a few immigrants. We now have the opportunity to support these refugees by endorsing the Santa Cruz City Council's passage of the "Sanctuary City" resolution on March 25.

In recent years, close to one million Central Americans have settled in US cities. Los Angeles is now home to the second-largest Salvadoran population—second only to that of San Salvador. According to the Refugee Act of 1980, refugees who can demonstrate well-founded fear of persecution upon returning to their countries are assured asylum in the US. Yet the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), which theoretically judges each case under the Refugee Act, rejects 97 percent of Salvadoran and 99 percent of Guatemalan applicants.

In denying political asylum to Salvadoran and Guatemalan refugees, the INS deliberately blinds itself to overwhelming evidence of violent political repression in those nations. Year after year, reports from human rights organizations, congressional subcommittees, and independent observers document widespread state-sponsored terrorism. The most recent Amnesty International report, for example, observes the continuation of "deliberate programs of government abuse" in both countries.

Worse still, the Reagan administration's foreign aid policies have only made a very bad situation worse. For instance, in Reagan's 1986 budget, El Salvador is the world's fourth largest recipient of US aid, much of which will equip El Salvador's military and train its police force.

The US is increasingly faced with the end result of its contradictory foreign and immigration policies in the form of one million political refugees. And there is no indication that either Reagan or the INS is willing to reevaluate their positions.

But we as a municipality have options that we can exercise to ease the plight of those victimized by our nation's foreign policies. Now is the time to urge the city council to send a message to Washington's bureaucracy: stop US intervention in Central America and grant refuge to those who need it.

KALEIDOscope

Mosher on China

Steven Mosher, author of *Broken Earth* and *Journey to Forbidden China*, brings a slide and lecture-series entitled *Women in China: from Female Infanticide to Forced Abortion*, Thursday March 13 to the Capitola Book Cafe.

Mosher, who's been featured in *Time* magazine, the New York *Times* and on CBS' *60 Minutes*, is the only American scholar ever allowed to visit and study a rural commune in the People's Republic. Due to the "amazing" and "distressing" nature of the conditions Mosher described in his research, he came under fire from that country's government; he was subsequently expelled from Stanford's PhD program in anthropology.

At Thursday's presentation, the scholar will speak on population control programs and their effect on women in the People's Republic. Cabrillo College hosts this controversial figure. The talk begins at 7pm, in Room 456. Admission is free. Call 479-6000 for more information.

Gotta Lotta Ludwig

The Music of Beethoven is receiving wide coverage around town this week. UCSC's Chamber Orchestra perform's Beethoven's *Coriolan Overture Piana Concerto #3* featuring Debra Solomon on the piano on March 14 and 16; and bassoonist Rufus Olivier will be the featured performer in a concert of bassoon music by Corelli, Cherubini, Vivaldi and Beethoven.

The UCSC Chamber Orchestra's March 14 and 16 performances start at 8pm at the Performing Arts Concert Hall. Tickets at the door are $4 general and $2 students/seniors. Olivier's concert begins at 8pm, March 21 at the United Presbyterian Church in Watsonville. Tickets are available at Bennet's Apparel, Jensen's Music, the Watsonville Chamber of Commerce, and at the door for $5.

Give this Woman a Hand!

Puppeteer extraordinaire Kathy Foley presents "Experiments in Puppetry," a free performance/workshop, Thursday and Friday.

Comprised of seven short works, the show will include "Medium is the Message" (which "explores the materials and myths of Western man—in 20 minutes!"), "Garbage"—"two researchers explore the sociology of garbage," and "Where the Wild Things Are," based on Maurice Sendak's classic kid's book.

Foley has been honored with the title *dalang*—"puppet master"; she's the first western woman to gain this distinction. You'll no doubt be in good hands with her and her compatriots.

Showtimes are March 13 at 8pm and the 14th at 5 and 8pm. Call 429-ARTS, and . . . see you at the Barn Theater!

Shakespeare Spoken Here

Royal Shakespeare Company actor Patrick Stewart will speak on Shakespeare's rulers and kings in a lecture entitled "Uneasy lies the head . . ." on March 15. Stewart's acting career includes 20 years' work with the Royal Shakespeare Company, and a long history in film and TV. His television appearances include BBC series *Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy*, *Smiley's People*, and *I, Claudius* among others. Stewart's played in *Dune*, *Excalibur*, *The Doctor and the Devils*, and most recently, *Lady Jane*.

Sponsored by Shakespeare Santa Cruz, the UCSC Theater Arts and Literature boards and campus' Organized Research Activity for Shakespeare, Stewart's free public lecture begins at 8pm at the Performing Arts Concert Hall.

Tuneful Tidbits

Variety is the key at the Catalyst for the next couple of weeks. Here are a few highlights:

The Neville Brothers—the band that Linda Ronstadt called "my favorite rock'n'roll band in the whole world"—make the scene Thursday, March 16. (And if you can't trust Linda Ronstadt, who can you trust?).

Then David Lindley is back—this time with El Rayo X—Friday the 21st. The wildman with a sound of his own ("Twist and Shout" to a reggae beat?) is a favorite around these parts, and for darned good reason.

Saturday, March 22 brings Leon Russell, and the following Saturday—March 29—sees the Elvin Bishop Band. Call the Catalyst for those little, extraneous details like times and prices.

Landmark Events

During the next four weeks, the Dancing Man Gallery hosts two exhibits inspired by opposite ends of the landscape spectrum. "New Art—New Mexico" includes etchings by award-winning printmaker Amy Adshead and photography by Don Greiser—two talented artists who established their careers in New Mexico. Marina Beebe's "Watercolors of Hawaii" opens Friday, March 14 and shows through March 28. "New Art—New Mexico" will be at the gallery from March 28 to April 10.

Adshead and Greiser host an opening reception for their show March 28 at the gallery from 6-9pm. Gallery hours are Monday-Friday, 9-5.

Are We Having Fun Yet?

A collection of a very different nature—the "Underground Commix Exhibit"—shows at the Louden Nelson Center Saturday, March 22. Rick Sheridan's collection includes hundreds of editions of original, autographed, rare and obscure comics—including *Zippy the Pinhead*, *The Fabulous Freak Brothers*, *Fritz the Cat*, *Bijou*, *Arcade*, and *Zap*, as well as decade-old UCSC underground comics. Collages by Santa Cruz author Peter Stafford will accompany the show.

The exhibit displays 1-3pm, Saturday March 22. Collector Rick Sheridan will be on hand to answer questions.

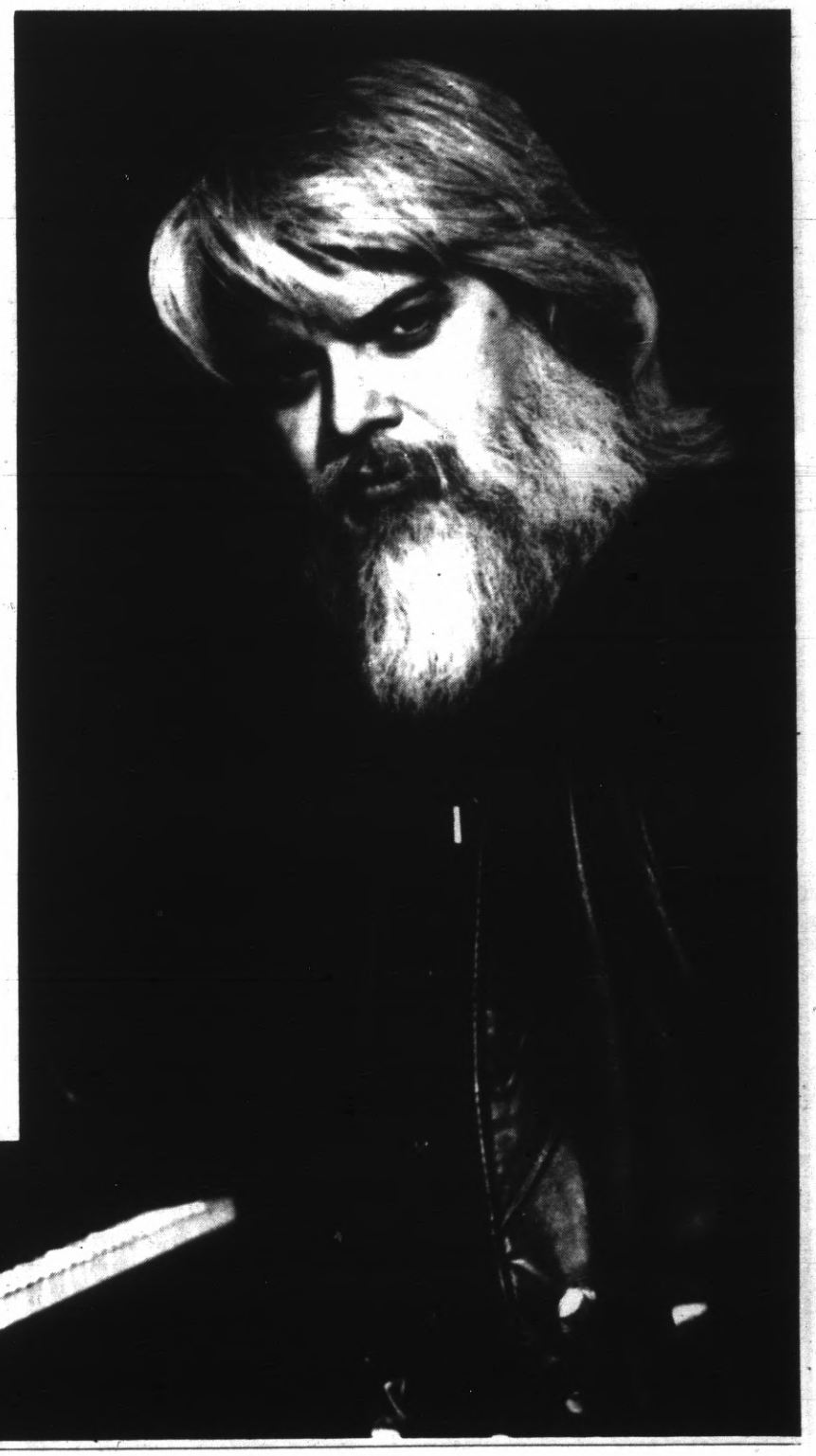
All Aboard!

KUSP-FM's World Tour 86 is now boarding passengers! The listener-supported station is shooting for a goal of $35,000 in this take on its semi-annual event.

"We're like anyone else . . . we'd rather broadcast our normal program schedule than ask for money, so we'll try anything to keep our on-air fundraising to a minimum," station Development Director Strasbaugh says. The actual on-air push begins Monday, March 17, but the station will gladly accept any pledges sent before then.

Strasbaugh says "higher bulk mailing rates, equipment maintenance, phone costs, and satellite fees" make funding imperative. She adds that the $35,000 goal reflects about half the needed amount required from listeners to meet KUSP's annual budget.

So whether you're a regular subscriber or new to the game, give this unique enterprise a boost—send in the loot. To pledge your allegiance, call 476-2800 or send contributions to: World Tour 86, KUSP-FM, Box 423, Santa Cruz, 95061.



WOULD YOU BUY A USED PIANO FROM THIS MAN? Leon Russell plays the Catalyst Saturday the 22nd. Call the club for times and prices.

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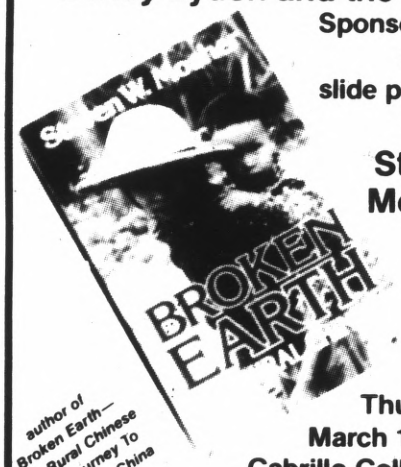
Women In China: From Female Infanticide to Forced Abortion

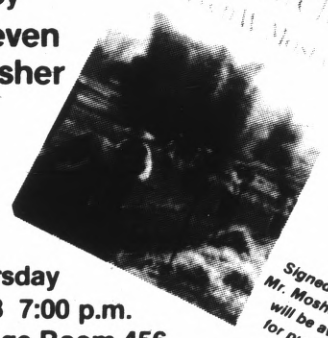
The Capitola Book Café

Sandy Lydon and the Sino-Siberian Tour 1986

Sponsor a lecture
and
slide presentation
by

Steven Mosher





author of Broken Earth—The Rural Chinese and Journey To Forbidden China

Signed copies of Mr. Mosher's Books will be available for purchase at the lecture.

Thursday
March 13 7:00 p.m.
Cabrillo College Room 456
FREE ADMISSION

Mr. Mosher will discuss and show slides regarding the conditions under which most Chinese live their everyday lives, especially his distressing revelations regarding China's present-day population control program and the burden it places on the women of China.

BOOK CAFÉ

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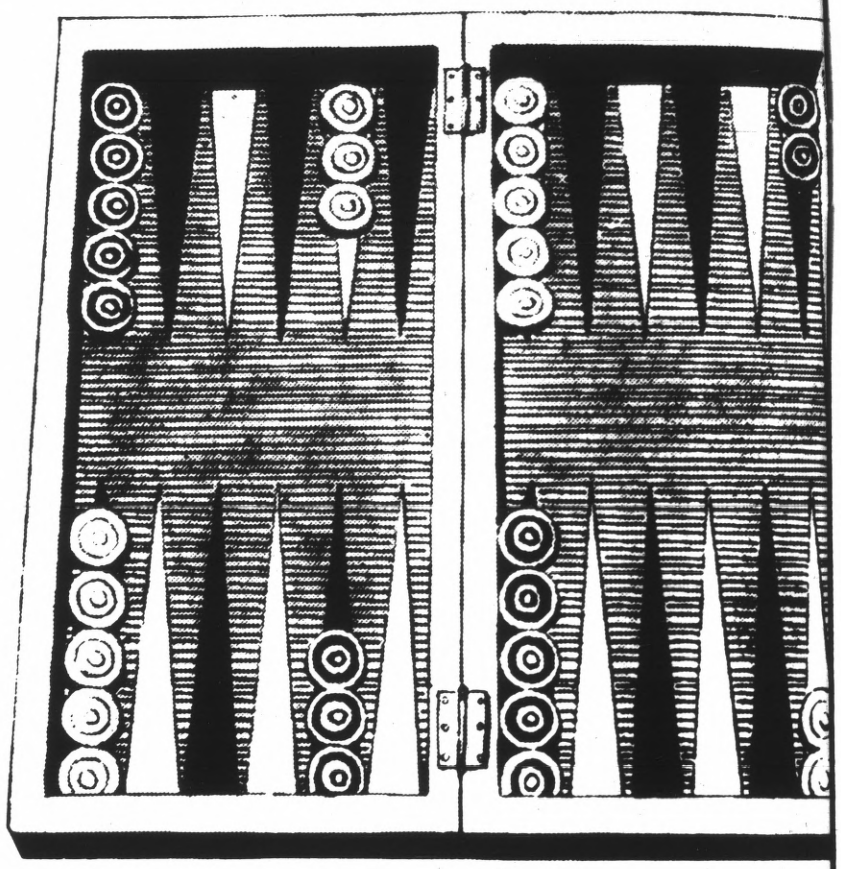
calendar

on one point is called the *inner table*, the *home table* is the side of the inner ta nearer the player. The points on the ho table are numbered from 1 to 6. The ob



VIEWfinder

APTOS TWIN 688-6541
I. F/X 5:55, 10:10 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1:40), Cocoon (Sat., Sun. mat. 3:45)
II. Crossroads 6:05, 8:15, 10:15 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1:50, 4)

DEL MAR 425-0616
I. Gung Ho 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8:15, 10:30
II. House 2, 4, 6, 8, 10
III. Down and Out in Beverly Hills 1:15, 3:30, 5:45, 8:15, 10:30
IV. Highlander 1, 3:15, 5:30, 8, 10:15

41st AVE. PLAYHOUSE 476-8841
I. The Color Purple 1:30, 4:25, 7:30, 10:25
II. Out of Africa 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20
III. Pretty in Pink 1:40, 3:45, 5:55, 8, 10:15

MOVIE I & II 426-9409
I. Hitcher 6:30, 9:45 Ninja Turf 8:15 (Sun. mat. 4:55)
II. Wildcats 6:30, 10:15 Quicksilver 8:30 (Sun. mat. 4:40)

NICKELODEON 426-7500
I. James Joyce's Women 5:03, 6:45, 8:27 (Sun. mat. 3:25)
II. Twenty-eight Up 4:25, 6:55, 9:25 (Sun. mat. 1:55)
III. Paris, Texas 6:30, 9:13 (Sun. mat. 3:47)
IV. Joshua Then and Now 4:15, 6:35, 8:46 (Sun. mat. 2:05)
V. Stop Making Sense 10:10 nightly (Sun. mat. 1:45)

RIO 423-2000
Hannah and her Sisters 5:30, 8, 10:10 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1, 3:10)

SASH MILL 427-1711
Thursday-Wednesday: 19th International Tournee of Animation 7, 9:15

UA 426-8383
I. Back to the Future 5:30, 8, 10:20 (Sat., Sun. mat. 1, 3:15)
II. Murphy's Romance 6, 8:15, 10:25 (Sat., Sun. mat. 12:45, 3)

GAMMONED AGAIN? Try your moves 'Snakes and Spiders' at the Porter Fir Tuesday at 4:30pm.

Thursday 13

☐theater

Workshop performance by students led by faculty member Kathy Foley of Western and Non-Western puppet theater, including performers from the puppet group "Secret Theatre." 8pm, Barn Theater, Free.

☐concerts

"On Tap." Tap dancing by Rusty Franks and Friends of San Francisco. 6:40pm, Cowell Dining Hall, Free.

Linda Burman-Hall leads the UCSC Baroque Ensembles in a free concert. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall.

☐lectures

American Indian Art Today. Frank La Pena, American Indian artist, poet, scholar. American Indian Leadership Series. 7pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐meetings

GALA: Men's Rap Group will meet weekly for informal discussion. 7: Conference R

TWANAS: to critique th TWANAS a preparation fo Oakes 101, F

Students for S weekly meetin Free.

☐spor

Carpool from West Pool and welcome. Con Stephenson (4 458-1863) 6pm requested.

☐misc

English instru on two levels, conversation, encouragemen children are w (beginning) 9 (advanced) 10 Women's Cen

Israeli Folk D everyone. Firs taught; secon requests. All

CITY *on a* HILL'S

LITERARIA

Hell in a Handmaid's Basket

by Rachel Lurie

The Handmaid's Tale *by Margaret Atwood. Houghton Mifflin Company, $16.95. 311 pages.*

IMAGINE THAT CREDIT CARDS are replacing money, that feminism is on the wane, the birth rate is down and people are becoming "more conservative." Sounds like the world we live in, right? Well, carry it a few steps further. Imagine that the Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant and others have exploded or melted down, leaving the tragedy of radiation and deformity. Imagine that the religious New Right has taken over the United States.

Welcome to the Republic of Gilead, formerly the US and the setting of Margaret Atwood's exquisite, haunting novel *The Handmaid's Tale.* Gilead is a nation we are marching toward, where normalcy is in a state of suspended animation.

We see this world through the eyes of a "Handmaid," a woman who has proven herself fertile, a rarity in this world, and is therefore a "national resource," relegated to the role of breeder. The name "Handmaid" is a reference from the Book of Genesis, where Rachel, realizing she is barren, tells Jacob, "Behold my maid Bilhah, go in unto her; and she shall bear upon my knees, that I may also have children by her." Genesis, like other selected parts of the Bible, now dictates national policy.

As Atwood sweeps us into this world, we cannot possibly be prepared for the rigid parameters of the Handmaid's reality. She tells us of a regime—just one generation away—where no one is given any leeway for indulgence. Torture and execution are commonplace for the smallest infractions, and people are often banished to the Colonies, sentenced to clean up nuclear waste. In Gilead, submission is the survival tactic.

Fear, helplessness and a constant state of not knowing define the narrator's life. She even apologizes for her story: *I would like to believe this is a story I am telling. Those who believe that such stories are only stories have a better chance. It isn't a story I am telling.*

The narrator never reveals her real name; she is called Offred, in reference to her master, Fred, The Commander, for whom she serves as a breeder. All handmaids are similarly named—Ofglen, Ofwarren, etc; the regime forbids the use of real names, which are secretly held. *I keep the knowledge of this name like something hidden, some treasure I'll come back and dig up, one day. This name has an aura around it, like an amulet, some charm that's survived an unimagineably distant past.*

Handmaids are last referred to by their real names at the Rachel and Leah Re-Education Center, a converted school where Handmaids are taught by the "Aunts." Here the Aunts teach the Handmaids that they'll be protected if they "stay clean." Aunt Lydia—the sort of Reverend Mother of this distorted convent—tells them not to underrate the freedom from fear the regime provides them.

Time perspective shifts often in the story, revealing small bits about Offred's past. The time before the New Right's new regime when she was still allowed to have a job, when she went to college, when she could still have friends, a husband, a daughter—all are now erased by the new regime. And it is the simplest things "of the time before" for which Offred longs: to do her laundry, to call room-service in a hotel, to dream of owning a house "though they could never afford it." Freedom is a very relative concept in this world.

Offred tells of her past—"reconstructs," she calls it—during a stay of several months at the home of the Commander and his wife, Serena Joy. Offred is imprisoned there, and endures. She shops with another Handmaid, Ofglen, using tokens doled out to them. Any act of communication between Offred and Ofglen is forbidden. They are constantly under the watch of the "Eyes" (spies); to look at each other is an act of sedition.

This is the Handmaid's world, and it is a world where she is constantly looking for clues—of resistance and of explanation. As readers, we want to know more details about the regime that controls Offred, but she herself is denied these details. We long to learn more of the resistance movement, but the Handmaid herself knows so little. We don't want to acknowledge that there is no adequate reason for her to go on living. We are told of the great pains taken to assure that the Handmaids cannot kill themselves.

Yet from her prison, Offred sees small flickers of resistance—by people in all positions. Everyone has a secret network—the Marthas (or houseworkers), the elite Wives. Offred does not know much about the Econowives, the women "issued" to working class men to perform all the "womanly" duties.

Even the Commander strays by forcing his Handmaid into clandestine meetings where he offers her books and magazines (although Handmaids are forbidden from reading or writing). It is a cruel game, one they both take great risks for, something Offred realizes she must not relish. But she is helpless against refusing; even forms of subversion are controlled by those in power.

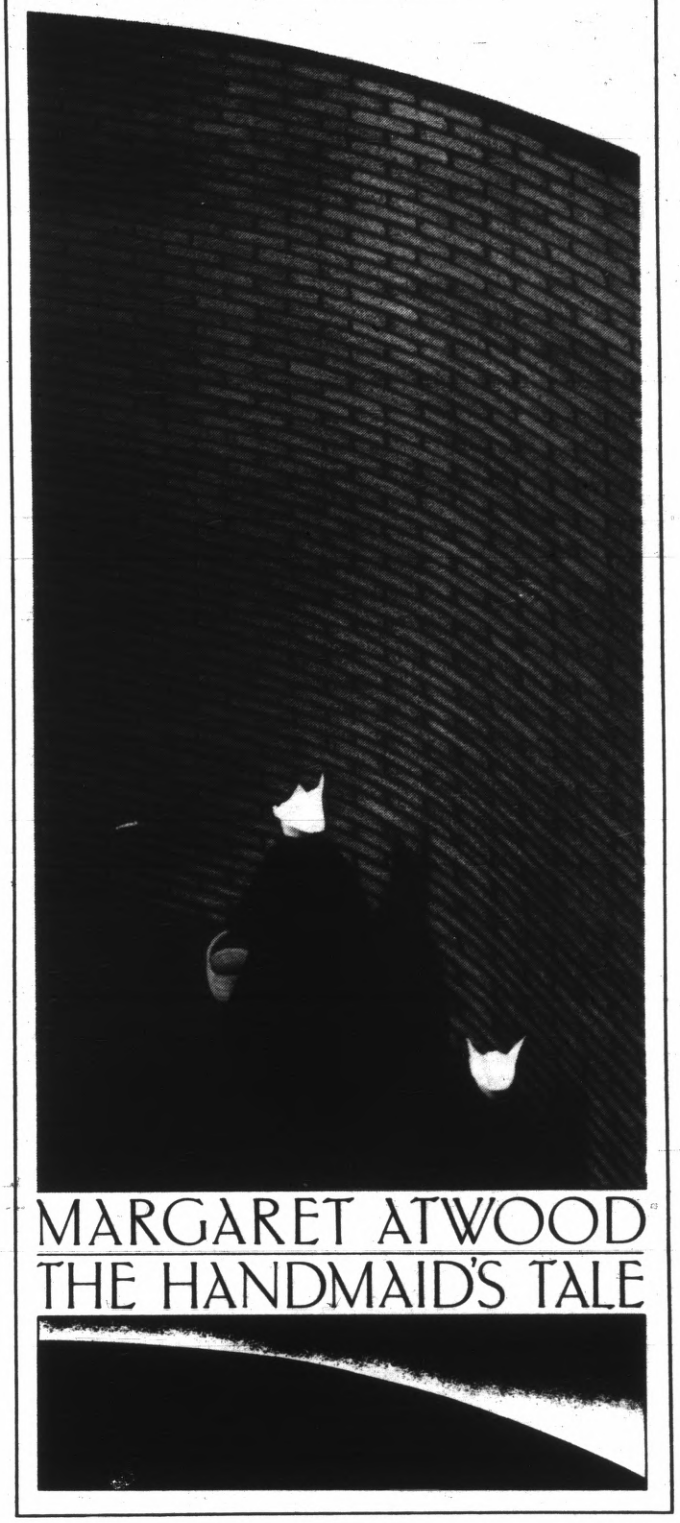
When Serena Joy gives Offred a cigarette, the Handmaid can perform a true act of defiance by *not* smoking it. Serena Joy is a Phyllis Schlafly-like figure, a television and political personality in "the time before" who preached for women to stay home and a return to traditional values. Now she spends her time knitting scarves for the "Angels," the soldiers on the front lines in the barely described religious war. "How furious she must be, now that she's been taken at her word," writes Atwood.

Offred's memories of "the time before" are as compelling as her insights into life at the Commander's. But there is something weak about her relationships. They seem unfulfilled, and the cruel irony is that having had the opportunity to question them, she can never go back and reconcile. As she learns what it means to love she is confronted with a world where loving is prohibited.

The Handmaid thinks of her mother, a prominent feminist activist whom she resented. She treated her values jokingly then, but now with remorse. *You wanted a women's culture. Well now there is one. It isn't what you meant, but it exists. Be thankful for small mercies.*

The only character who crosses the time line from the time before is Offred's rebellious college chum Moira. Moira tries to escape but remains caught in the insane system. The women's meetings lack real substance, real camaraderie.

Reading *The Handmaid's Tale* is a painful experience. Perhaps the novel's most haunting aspect is the credibility of its logic. Atwood creates a very real, disturbingly plausible world. Every page is rich with metaphor, every reference easily understood. Some scenes, however, seem too obscene for even this cruel regime; one would like to hope that such cruelty has its limits. But even Offred knows that sanity has no place in this world—it is instead something she must hide. *Sanity is a valuable possession. I hoard it the way people once hoarded money. I save it, so I will have enough when the time comes.*



Atwood studied utopias and dictatorships—particularly revolutionary Iran—as background for the novel. She dedicated the book to Mary Webster, an American ancestor of the Canadian writer who was hanged as a witch in Puritan New England. *The Handmaid's Tale* is a harsh prophesy of a nation where religion and the state fuse to create the most oppressive circumstances. A nation where all resistance is heresy.

The author's writing is practically flawless, save for an abrupt ending. If the pro-family movement is giving *The Silent Scream* to every member of Congress, surely this book warrants the same distribution. It should be read by everyone who cares about what our changing times could so easily become.

(Es)say What?

by Robyn Leff

Granta: A Paperback Magazine of New Writing. *Granta Publications, Ltd., Distributed by Penguin Books,* $6.95 *per issue.*

GAZING UPON THE contents of a well-stocked magazine rack one would be hard pressed to find among the glossy sheets a serial that takes a brave stab at true provocation. Yes, there exists on those shelves compendiums that dance around the literary, political, and practical questions of the day. But most linger in the realm of that which soothes and sates, placates or impresses.

Granta: A Paperback Magazine of New Writing, a British magazine only recently available in the US, has dropped a bomb onto the staid world of magazine publishing. Doused in the spirit of adventure, and tempered with a skeptical but keen intelligence, *Granta* is well worth searching for. You probably won't find it at newsstands in the US—not yet, anyway—and only the most selective bookstores carry it as just another paperback.

Granta is the baby of US expatriate William Buford, a 29-year-old whiz-kid of literaria. Buford shocked the publishing world by taking a dying Cambridge University student magazine and transforming it into a 300-page literary quarterly that became an overnight bestseller. *Granta*—which appears as high art in pop-art packaging—became wildly popular in Britain. The magazine attracted the obvious—the kinds of intellectuals who regularly sampled the Paris *Review* and the like—and also the untapped—the hip-punk crowd who preferred the irreverence of *Rolling Stone*, or the post-Post-modernism of the punk fanzines. Encouraged by this success, Buford struck a deal with Viking Penguin this past summer to export *Granta* to the US.

In the first US *Granta*, Buford explained that he hoped to "satisfy a need for a narrative answerable to the world." The works in *Granta*, whether fiction, essay, or photography, all posit interdependent connections between literature and politics. Pure entertainment and dogmatic ramblings take a back seat to reflexive questioning about the production of contemporary culture.

Sound ambitious? Indeed, while *Granta* benefits from a swash-buckler's courage and unwillingness to shrink in the face of huge issues, it also suffers at times from over-ambition. Its best writings are questioning, brutal, filled with unease. At its worst, *Granta* is anthemic, naive, filled with the conceit of those who think they have a real handle on the world.

Granta 16 and *17*, the two most recent US offerings, display an impressive range of international writers. Essays, fiction, and photography from such noteworthies as Lewis Thomas, Milan Kundera, Nadine Gordimer, John Berger, Doris Lessing, David Mamet, and Mary Gordon surround works by lesser-known but equally gifted artists and thinkers. Each issue centers loosely around a theme—*16* around "Science" and *17* around "Waiting for A War." This is a good example of where Buford's editorial over-confidence fails: the assigning of such huge and tenuous themes to such a diverse range of writings reveals a desire to tie up ends that cannot be tied up.

A particularly impressive essay in *Granta 16* is Oliver Sacks' "Excesses." This whimsically written tale of science explores the existential problem of two rare neurological disorders. Sacks draws the reader into a world just slightly divorced from human consciousness as we know it, and in so doing, reflects absurdities and beauties in the workings of all human minds. "Excesses" raises existential questions about the loss and absence of mindfulness and conversely its excesses. It is scientific writing with a hard-edged knife, slicing deep poetry out of mere observational fact.

Equally striking is "Amazon" by Dorothy Lynch and Eugene Richards. "Amazon" is the tale of Lynch's experiences with breast cancer. The diary-like piece reveals a radical shift in Lynch's perception—a shift she consciously wills—from fear and rejection to a joy in her changing body. Post-masectomy she dubs herself an "amazon" because legend has it that Amazons removed one breast to better shoot their bows. This text also cuts to the bone and is further enhanced by Richards' difficult photographs of the process Lynch describes—documenting a mastectomy as ceremony.

But Germaine Greer's "Women and Power in Cuba" fails where these other pieces succeed. A fascinating account asserting that Cuba has "harnessed the strength and tenderness of women in the remaking of the world," the essay suffers from blinded praise. Greer simply writes off some real and pressing problems for Cuban women. She excuses the widespread machismo attitude, for example, by saying that underneath it Cuban men "seem to like and respect women."

Granta 17 continues in this same manner with biting writing that occasionally gets its teeth stuck in one groove. An important and informative piece in *17* is an interview smuggled out of an underground publication that is making waves in Poland. The interview, by Solidarity journalist Teresa Toranska, is with a disfavored Polish statesman and his wife. Thier answers—or evasions—to questions about ideology and the operation of the Polish state are not rare but the picture the interview leaves of Poland is—a country stuck in the lonely space between the coldness of harsh rhetoric and the heat of desperate human impulses.

Nadine Gordimer's and David Goldblatt's short piece on South Africa is also revelatory. Gordimer's prose, as sparse and blunt as ever, merely kindles a passion which is inflamed by Goldblatt's photos of Sowetans at play and at work. The photographs take singular moments—a man at work, a boy in a field—and place them in a politicized context with meaningful captions like "Boss Boy, Randfontein Estate Gold Mines, Soweto."

But Bruce Chatwin's "The Coup" and Patrick Marnham's "In Search of Idi Amin"—both pieces which attempt to extend the boundaries of conventional journalism—trivialize the Third World struggles they write about. They suffer from an "I was there" conceit that only serves to draw attention to their investigative failings.

"In every story-teller there invariably lurks a braggart or a show-off but in actual fact he's a hero as well or at least a true sufferer," Heinrich Boll wrote in an essay published posthumously in *Granta 17*. In this restless magazine that tries so hard to respond to a world that often defies response, storytellers sometimes wear their conceit on their chests like badges reading "I'm young and smart and brave." But when they come down off their high horses, armed with rapiers for slashing through the modern jungle of filth and nightmares, they begin to cut a better picture of the world. It is still an absurd and terrible world—but one in which storyteller and readers alike can be momentary heroes.

I'll keep checking the newsstands for *Granta*—and hoping that other tough magazines will soon join it there.

Review copies courtesy of Plaza Books.

Contra Indications

by Uschi Jones

With the Contras, *by Christopher Dickey. Simon and Schuster, $18.95. 327 pages.*

YES, VIRGINIA, THERE IS a Rambo.

There was this insouciant daring about [Contra Commander] Suicida, sometimes ludicrous, other times incongruous and terrifying. Suicida wasn't sure when we would be able to get out, he said, since we were surrounded. Probably we would have to blast our way through one section of the perimeter . . . His business was to fight.

And to kill, Christopher Dickey tells us in *With the Contras*. As Washington *Post* bureau chief for Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, Dickey spent almost four years in the region getting to know its diplomats, its presidents, its madmen and its martyrs.

It was in March, 1983. Dickey and a correspondent from *Newsweek* were in Nicaragua's Nueva Segovia province to make contact with Commander Suicida. Arter narrowly escaping an ambush by Sandinista militia, the North Americans and their escorts met up with Suicida's troops but left the next day after fighting intensified.

Before the revolution, Pedro Pablo Ortiz Centeno had been a sergeant in Somoza's *Guardia National. The Sergeant had taken his men into some fights that nobody should have gotten out of alive. Suicida, the officers began to call him,* Dickey writes. After the Sandinista coup, he and some of his loyal men made their way to the Honduran-Nicaraguan border region. "For most of those first two years, Suicida's people were trying to prove themselves, if not as leaders, then as killers." When the CIA and ex-*guardia* officers initiated the FDN counterrevolution, Suicida and his men were ready.

The only Contra commander with guerilla fighting experience, Suicida—along with his trusted field commanders—built up a daring force and engaged the Sandinista militia in numerous battles. The Contras' supplies seemed unlimited compared to their primitive beginnings as "freedom fighters."

> *'His business was to fight.'*

When Dickey met Suicida, the Commander explained that their next goal was to "take population centers. Our intelligence tells us the populations are waiting for us to come." This view was later disputed by a North American nun living in Jalapa, a small town in the center of Suicida's "territory." *It was interesting, she said, how little intelligence they showed. And how much they came to be hated. A lot of them came from this area. And that fact made the way they made their war all the more inexplicable.*

But not only the *campesinos* were terrorized by Suicida and his field commanders. The Contra killed their own commandos at the smallest sign of insubordination. "The borderline between bravery and madness was as vague as the frontier between Honduras and Nicaragua." When rumors of their excesses become too strong, Suicida and four of his commanders were court-martialed and executed. *Suicida's case was special, but it was not unique. It was clear that he represented much of what was wrong with the Secret War, and much of that could never be set right with it.*

With the Contras is much more than the story of Commander Suicida. Author Dickey makes a special effort to explain the political background and the beginnings of the US-sponsored contra movement. This is only understandable in the context of Central American politics and allegiances, which Dickey describes in great detail. In fact, Dickey dedicates the entire first third of the book to in-depth background information. It's slow reading at first, but it helps us understand the workings of the CIA and the ex-*guardias* of this dirty war which "has killed a lot of people without really doing anything"—and is still going on. ✔

Review copy courtesy of Bookshop Santa Cruz.

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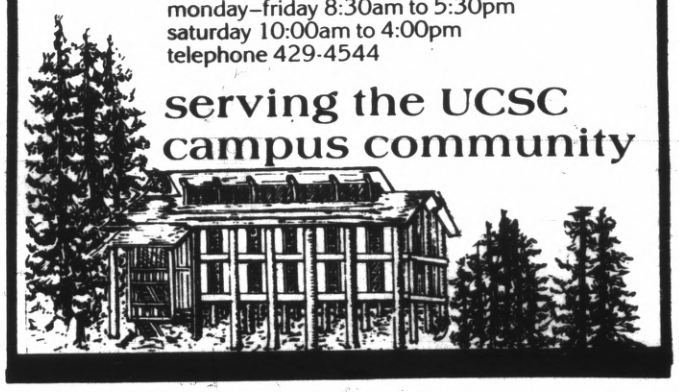


Street-Wise Stories

by Geoffrey Dunn

Living Up the Street: Narrative Recollections, by Gary Soto *Strawberry Hill*. $7.95 paper, 159 pages.

Illustration by JENNIFER KNAPP

IN THE NINE YEARS SINCE Berkeley poet Gary Soto burst onto the American literary scene with his award winning *The Elements of San Joaquin*, he has continuously looked to Mexican-American youth in Fresno, California for poetic imagery and vision. His poems, ranging from the terse, often bitter elegies of his first book on through to the more lyrical, if less piercing, lines of last year's collection, *Black Hair*, capture both the pain and spirit of a people relegated to the fringes of American society.

Soto's world is one of "twisted faces behind neon lights," of "Pontiacs with scorched valves," "Catholic skirts," and "harvests that are not his." The American Dream, for Soto, is the elusive myth of the white world, a tortuous benchmark for his own faded dreams and isolation. As he solemnly declares in the title poem of his seminal work:

Already I am becoming the valley,
A soil that sprouts nothing
For any of us.

In his latest volume, *Living Up the Street*, Soto has changed literary forms, though he returns once again to the dusty fields and industrial alleyways of his Fresno childhood. The 21 autobiographical short stories—or, more accurately, vignettes—assembled here recall with amazing detail the day-to-day traumas, tragedies and occasional triumphs of growing up brown in the American Southwest.

Living Up the Street begins with Soto as a precocious, streetwise five-year-old, "polite as only Mexicans can be polite," though with a "streak of viciousness" which Soto simply defines as "being mean." His neighborhood is full of Mexican kids like himself, most of whose parents are employed in the sweltering vineyards of the San Joaquin Valley or in the dreary confines of the Sun-Maid Raisin factory.

Soto posits implicitly in these recollections that the anger of his youth was an inevitable—perhaps even rational—response to the often violent social setting into which he was thrust at birth. In a passage that is delicately charming, yet distressing as well, Soto recounts his response to being called a "dirty Mexican" by a white playmate. "I looked at my feet and was embarrassed, then mad," he writes. "I approached him slowly in spite of my brother's warnings that the kid was bigger and older. When I threw the bottle and missed, he swung his stick and my nose exploded blood for several feet. Frightened, though not crying, I ran home. . .and dabbed at my face and T-shirt, poked mercurochrome at the tear that bubbled, and then lay on the couch, swallowing blood as I slowly grew faint and sleepy."

In "Father," the book's most poignant vignette, Soto reminisces about a warm summer's day on which he was taught by his father how to water a lawn. "Standing over me," writes Soto, "he took the hose and placed his thumb over the opening so that the water streamed out hissing and showed silver in the dusk. I tried it and the water hissed silver as I pointed the hose to a square patch of dirt that I soaked but was careful not to puddle."

The next day his father suffered a neck injury at work. Two days later he was dead:

A week after that, Rick, Debra, and I were playing in an unfinished bedroom with a can of marbles Mother had given us. Behind the closed door we rolled the marbles so that they banged against the baseboard and jumped into the air. We separated, each to a corner, where we swept them viciously with our arms—the clatter of the marbles hitting the walls so loud that I could not hear the things in my heart."

Soto's poetic prose goes right to the core of the Chicano experience and, in many ways, to *all* ethnic experiences in the United States during the past quarter of a century. His continual references to the vast chasm between his own reality and the "Father Knows Best" imagery of American television brought back a truckload of memories—and anxieties—of my own Italian-Catholic childhood.

I was particularly struck by Soto's painful description of a so-called beauty contest sponsored by an after-school recreation program. The contest, according to the program director, was to determine which "little kid was the best looking." Soto, then nine, was too old for the competition, so he entered his younger brother, Jimmy.

At the contest, Soto remembers, he was "awed by the blond and fair-skinned kids in good clothes. They looked beautiful, I thought, with their cheeks flushed red from the morning heat." The Mexican kids had already developed a sense of inferiority about their looks—their dark skin, their eyes, their hair—so that they were certain they would lose.

And they were right. "A little girl with curlicues" received the crown, and the inferiorities, along with the resentments, became even more imbedded. Soto, already accustomed to such defeats, responded angrily to the decision; his little brother ran away quietly to play on the swings.

Such little incidents, insignificant as they may seem from the distance of the suburbs, constituted a terrible psychological tragedy taking place daily in the ghettos , barrios, and labor camps of this country, and Soto is brilliant in placing them under the magnifying glass of his literary perceptions. While *Living Up the Street* may not hold up to the very best of Soto's poetry, it is certainly a formidable work done by one of America's more gifted and sensitive writers.

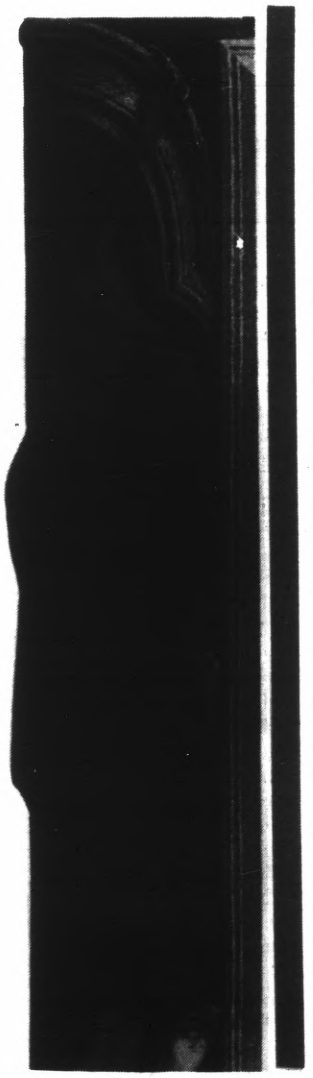
Biting Commentary

THE VAMPIRE LESTAT

by Jason Roberts

The Vampire Lestat, *by Anne Rice. Alfred A. Knopf,* $17.95. *481 pages.*

FOR SOME PERVERSE reason, American culture insists on diluting its icons to comfortable, Smurf-size dimensions. Thus George Washington is transformed into a boy with an axe and a cherry tree, Billy the Kid becomes a misunderstood youth, the Civil War a noble family spat. These elements of our heritage fascinated us in the first place because of their disturbing complexity—yet Americans don't like to be disturbed. Perhaps nowhere is the dilutive impulse stronger than in our horror mythos, and of that mythos no case is stronger than that of the vampire. The modern-day vampire doesn't scare very many people; it's a slightly looney character who dresses funny, talks funny, and occasionally does a parlor magic trick like turning into a bat. In short, the vampire has become a clown, a clown that—in the case of General Mill's Count Chocula or *Sesame Street*'s Count Count—makes an effective spokescreature.



It took San Francisco writer Anne Rice to restore the vampire to the ranks of the truly uncanny. It her *Interview With the Vampire* (1977), Rice portrayed the undead as ageless beings motivated not by evil but by their nature. Whereas even Count Dracula interacted with his victims before claiming them, Rice's vampires reap human life as casually as humans fish for trout. Instead of painting them as an embodiment of anti-Christian moral force *a la* witches, Rice simply places them above us on the food chain…a concept about as disturbing and disorienting to humans as possible.

In her second volume on the subject, Rice has chosen to give the race of vampires their own history and heritage. *The Vampire Lestat,* Book Two of the projected *Chronicles of the Vampire,* is both a prequel and sequel to *Interview.* From the dawn of Egyptian civilization to the latest MTV rock culture, a chain of narratives make Rice's vampires the creatures of the surreal and fantastical, rather than mere monsters of horror.

Linking these narratives is the character of Lestat de Lioncourt, previously glimpsed in *Interview* as the vampiric "father" of Louis, that volume's main protagonist. In the latter half of the 17th century, the human Lestat is the proud, unruly son of impoverished French aristocrats. Seeking a career on stage, he travels to Paris, where a fleeting moment of fame is shattered by his death, and resurrection, at the hands of another vampire.

Newly immortal, Lestat is puzzled to discover that many of the vampire myths are untrue: he does not shrink at the sight of crucifixes, and his image is indeed reflected in the mirror. He is, in short, able to pass as a mortal by night, and dwell among his victims.

This incurs the wrath of other vampires, who live in graveyards under a strong system of taboos against human interaction; having lived with Christian values of redemption and punishment, these European vampires perceived themselves as limited to the periphery of civilization.

Lestat, a rebel in life, becomes a rebel in death. Wandering from country to country, he seeks the presence of an Ancient One—a centuries-old vampire who may harbor the secret of vampiric existence.

Lestat's adventures resume in the present day, when—arising from a sleep of generations—he breaks the ultimate taboo: Thou Shalt Not make Mortals Aware of Us. Not content to publish an autobiography entitled *The Vampire Lestat,* Lestat assumes the leadership of a rock band also named The Vampire Lestat…which, in turn, records a hit album entitled *The Vampire Lestat.* In this torrent of confession Lestat seeks a sort of apotheosis of the undead, allowing the living to feed upon his thoughts and talents.

Comparisons to Jimi and Janis are apropos.

What makes Rice's vampires so fascinating? Not the fact that they feed upon humans—for the most part, their victims are unnamed and undescribed. Nor the fact that they do not age—as Lestat points out, eternal youth is not the same as immortality, and many vampires often opt for suicide after a few centuries. After the reader empathically identifies with the vampires, it becomes clear that their lot in life is the same as ours: they must extract some sense of meaning and purpose from a mute and seemingly indifferent universe. Given the commonality of our task and theirs, it's profoundly disturbing that centuries of life leave them no closer to an answer.

Rice's finely-honed prose, heavy on internal dialogue, steers carefully away from the flowery excesses of language most often associated with horror and the supernatural romance. Her structuring, however, takes some getting used to: at times we have someone telling us a tale in which someone is telling that narrator a story of someone else. Of course, a scope of more than 6000 years could hardly have been conveyed in less protracted form.

If there are any quibbles to be made with *Lestat,* it's in the context of the *Chronicles* as a whole. In *Interview,* Lestat was a wanton, selfish and savage creature; in this volume he's portrayed as a noble and ultimately likeable fellow who had been merely misunderstood. The process smacks of historical revisionism, and it's something that doesn't quite ring true. We are assured that the good vampires—Lestat included—only kill humans who had themselves been murderers and evildoers. This apologetic rationalization is entirely unnecessary, since the first volume acclimates the reader to the fact that the killing is divorced from any sense of human justice. Such contortions of the created reality are somehow gratuitous; it's as if Shakespeare suddenly tried to tell us that Macbeth wasn't murderously ambitious—just a fellow who was careless with his cutlery.

The character of Lestat is one of Anne Rice's crowning achievements, and *The Vampire Lestat* is a work that achieves the status of literature. On its own, the book excels…but its relationship to *Interview* is an uneasy one at best. If *The Chronicles of the Vampire* is to succeed as a multi-volume work, Rice must forge an even stronger bond between our world and the disparate worlds she has created.

Review copies courtesy of Bookshop Santa Cruz.

Sons of the Revolution

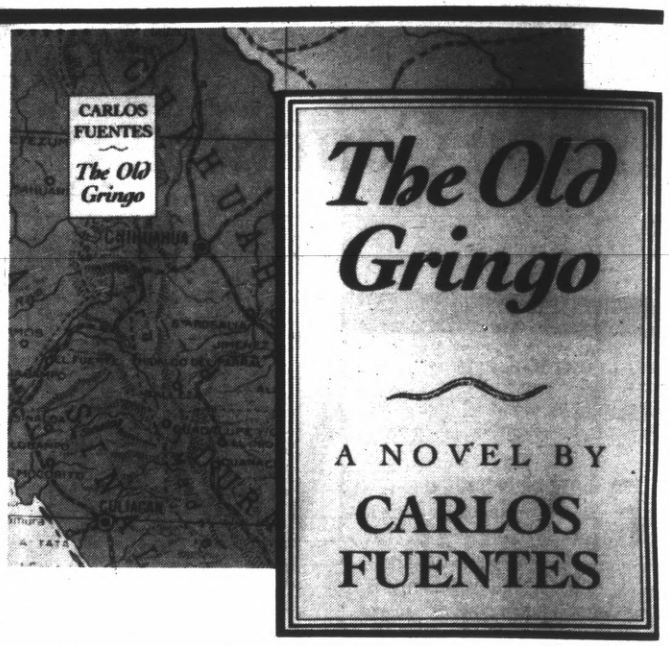
by Susanna Heckman

The Old Gringo, *by Carlos Fuentes Farrar, Straus and Giroux, $14.95. 199 pages.*

AMBROSE BIERCE ONCE wrote that a quill is "an implement of torture yielded by a goose and commonly wielded by an ass." The famous and controversial author and columnist could destroy other authors' careers with simple reviews such as "The covers of this book are too far apart."

Undaunted by fear of the critical ghost of "Bitter Bierce," novelist Carlos Fuentes has attempted to portray Bierce in *The Old Gringo*. Fuentes sets himself a big task—to chronicle the death of the man who felt that nothing mattered, to put words in the mouth of the wielder of the poison journalistic pen which alone toppled some of 19th century California's most powerful and corrupt men, and to find humanity within a man who rejected it.

And even Bierce probably would have been awed at the result.



Fuentes by no means sets out to prove the outcome of the septagenarian Bierce's mysterious exodus to Mexico in 1913. An author of international renown, Bierce had become disillusioned by California's literary circles and his own declining fame. He was never heard from again, except for a postcard to his secretary that hinted at his joining Pancho Villa's revolutionary guerilla fighters.

Since then, Bierce's enigmatic death has been the subject of numerous theories. Fuentes instead makes the tale of the "Old Gringo" only part of an amalgam of many people's stories, related in a dream-like, illogical sequence, which flow into the common stream of the revolution in which they are all taking part.

The book begins and ends by focusing on a woman who "sits alone and remembers." Fuentes repeats this line throughout the book, reminding the reader that this is, after all, only a memory or a dream. The author in the second chapter moves to a grisly exhuming scene, as the Old Gringo is dug out of his grave. The descriptions are ghastly enough to have come from one of Bierce's own horror stories.

By this point readers know the end and the next-to-the-end of the book, but don't know where these pieces will fit. Characters are saying things that don't make any sense because they haven't been introduced yet and may not even be present at the exhuming. Many quotes echoed throughout the book are not attributed at all, as if they are whispered now and then at the whim of a ghost. The confusion can be annoying, but everything gradually takes its place in its own context and meanings become a little more clear. One must read this book as patiently as one would listen to a lover relate a profound dream upon waking.

In the third chapter, the storyline begins. Bierce travels to Mexico in search of a death that will leave him as a "good-looking corpse." Once in Mexico, he finds a "floating brigade" of guerillas, led by self-appointed General Tomas Arroyo. The brigade has returned to burn the *hacienda* where Arroyo was born a bastard son of one of the "young gentlemen" owners, and raised a slave to debt like other peons. As the *hacienda* burns, the guerillas, the Old Gringo and the accompanying women meet Miss Harriet Winslow of Washington, DC, a newly arrived young spinster who has come to teach the *hacienda* master's "legitimate" children, but finds no *hacienda* at all.

Miss Winslow of course immediately vows to "civilize the savages," and ends up learning a good deal about civilization herself. She undergoes her own revolution of thought as she faces the realities of US intervention in its "backyard," the reality of slavery and rape and oppression, and the ugliness of war. The General becomes her first lover and they share moments of intense intimacy—a gripping dialogue of passion, anger and ecstasy that seems to expose the characters' very souls.

But Fuentes' story is far more than an "I used to be a white supremist" confession. The author molds complex, compelling characters, each facing a battle of his or her own. Fuentes interweaves the heartbreaking—and thankfully coherent—stories of La Luna (Arroyo's "real" lover), La Garduna (a large and outspoken prostitute), and Miss Winslow's own painful history. Forays into the dreams and histories of both Arroyo and the Old Gringo give them each a depth that rescues them from becoming simply mythical figures of contrast. Arroyo's childhood memories of the *hacienda*, for example, are some of the most deeply moving passages in the whole book:

> *The masters . . .got bored [when they came to visit] and went galloping through the tilled fields, terrifying the peons bent over their humble Chihuahua crops. . .they lassoed the weakest women and raped them in the* hacienda *stables while mothers of the young gentlemen pretended not to hear the screams. . .*

Arroyo continues later in the same scene:

> *Here they killed you if you made any noise in bed. If a man and a woman moaned while they were in bed together they were whipped. That was lack of respect for the Mirandas. They were decent people. We made love and we gave birth without a sound, senorita.*

The Old Gringo, on the other hand, has spent a lifetime raising his voice and sharpening his pen to condemn everything, from racism and imperialism to women's suffrage, marriage and love. Fuentes depicts a man regretful of his past oppressive bitterness, the business he built on biting satire that destroyed his wife and three children. As he begins falling in love with Harriet Winslow, the Old Gringo realizes the incompatibility of this feeling with his ongoing quest for death. If anything, Fuentes makes the old man too good to be Bierce—until his final act, which is inexplicable in its cruelty but clear in its fatal chain of results.

The believability of Ambrose Bierce's behavior in the novel little matters, however. The spirit of Bierce's life couldn't have been better told. Fuentes dares to explore literary, imagined, and real parricide as he digs to the root of the ultimate rebellion against authority, tradition, convention, and even "home"—whatever that has been for each of us.

The Old Gringo at one point remembers his boss William Hearst saying the hated ruler Diaz was after all the "father of his people"; but Arroyo—the illegitimate heir—scoffs at Diaz's army as it readies for formal combat: "They are like virgins. . .They want to follow the rules. I want to make them."

But the many layers of profound meaning Fuentes has spread on these scant 199 pages do not interrupt the reader's first impressions, the scenes that keep one turning the pages. For the novel flows out in an exuberant rush of newfound senses and self-discovery in the face of sudden freedom. In one glorious scene, the former peons burst into the only *hacienda* room that has been spared, a replica of the Versailles ballroom, and there they see themselves in full-length mirrors for the first time in their lives. Throughout the book, the characters' eyes, ears, and nostrils are opened to the many sights and sounds Fuentes describes unflinchingly on every page, and the reader—right along with them—hears the pigs snort, the wind whistling over the desert and through the mouths of the hanged *Federales*, the fiesta songs, the lovers' sighs, the gunshots.

Carlos Fuentes has created a terrible, awful, wonderful, exhilarating, completely unforgettable book. One cannot help sighing a troubled sigh by the end and feeling that this is poetry in its finest.

Review copy courtesy of Plaza Books.

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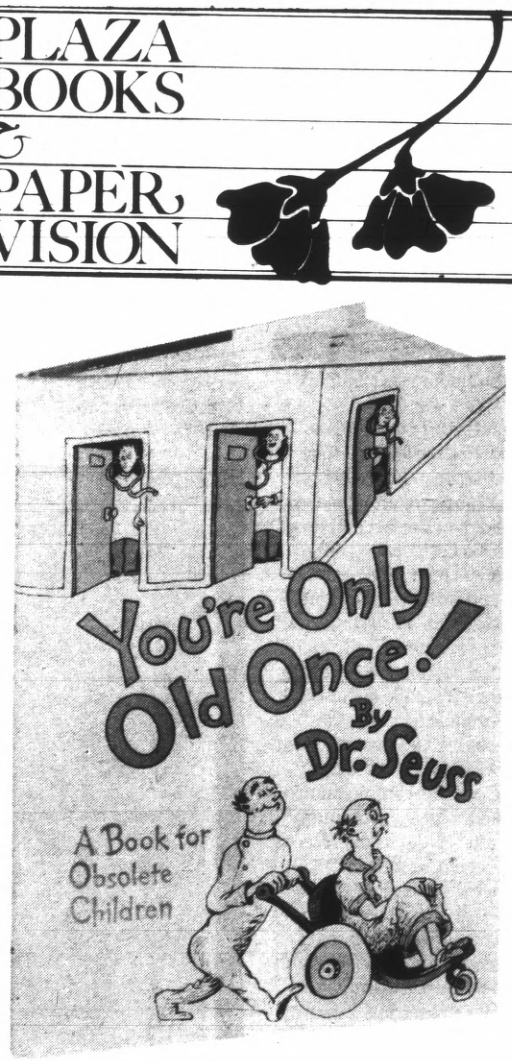

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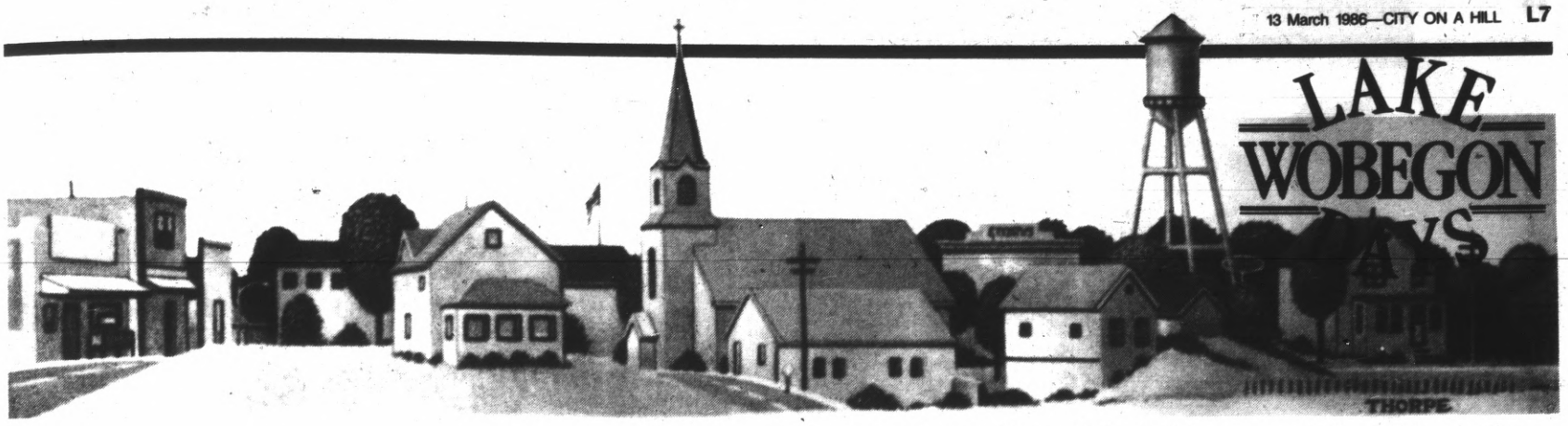


A Tuned-in Township

by **Martha Snyder**

Lake Wobegon Days, *by Garrison Keillor. Viking Press, $17.95. 337 pages.*

EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, over 2 million people in the United States settle down and hush up to listen to Garrison Keillor's National Public Radio show, "Prairie Home Companion."

The two hour long variety presentation features musical guests, skits, phony commercials and silly songs, but the highlight of the show comes when the music stops and Keillor's sonorous tones announce "News From Lake Wobegon." Listeners crowd close to their radios and the kids stop chattering (Heaven forbid a power failure at this moment). What follows is a summing up of the events of a small, imaginary town of Lake Wobegon, in a hilarious monologue sparked with descriptions of its inhabitants.

This "typical" American town, "where all the women are strong, all the men are good looking, and all the children are above average," is a combination of Keillor's imagination and his own memories. The humdrum community has a blatant commoness, but Keillor describes it in a brilliantly comical style.

From the Lundberg family, who sleepwalk through their neighborhood, ("Mrs. Thorwald called the constable when she found Carl Jr. in her marigolds"), to little Todd Diener, who "broke the biffy" when he "dropped his Brussels sprouts in the toilet," the characters are believable and extremely amusing.

Although his show is popular, Keillor grew increasingly dissatisfied with it, perceiving his shows "starved for detail in literary terms." Consequently he's written a book, *Lake Wobegon Days*. Packed with over 10,000 characters, *Wobegon* has been on national bestseller lists for the past 30 weeks.

Wobegon is written in a narrative style, and Keillor tends to abuse the form—often digressing, in a distracting manner. For example, included in the story of "the all-time biggest tomato ever grown in town" (22 ounces by Irene Bunsen) are the highlights of the Whippets baseball team's 1978 season, how Wally Pilches ended up with a potato in his tailpipe, and Father Emil's long bout with hay fever.

These digressions, as well as some rambling histories, demand a patient reader who is willing and able to enter a Wobegon mind-frame. The reader will need a strong desire to follow a three-page explanation of how "Lake Wobegon survives to the extent that it does on a form of voluntary socialism with elements of Deism, fatalism, and nepotism."

Thankfully, however, the humor—which can be as slow coming as molasses in January—is worth the wait. Even the footnotes, which are up to 13 pages long, should not be missed. At one point an asterisk after the words "last winter" introduces this footnoted account:

When Bertha Ingquist, David's mother, said one April, "I don't believe I'll put in a garden this year," they knew she didn't have long. When you no longer care about fresh tomatoes and sweet corn, then death is near, so she died the first week of June and she is enriching the soil up there on the hill.

These kinds of casual references to death are not uncommon, nor are the brief, two- or three-sentence stories. These short and funny passages will no doubt compel the reader to irritatingly turn to whomever is close by and and say, "You've got to hear this. . ."

Keillor's book is a lie-in-the-hammock-with-some-lemonade masterpiece, no doubt destined to receive the public praise his radio show has already garnered. To hear the most successful live variety show in radio broadcasting history since the advent of television, tune in Lake Wobegon—the show—every Saturday at 3pm on KUSP 89FM. To survive during the week, read the book.

Review copy courtesy of Plaza Books.

Good Will from Gorby

by **Carolyn Jones**

A Time for Peace, *by Mikhail S. Gorbachev. Richardson and Steirman, $15.95. 298 pages.*

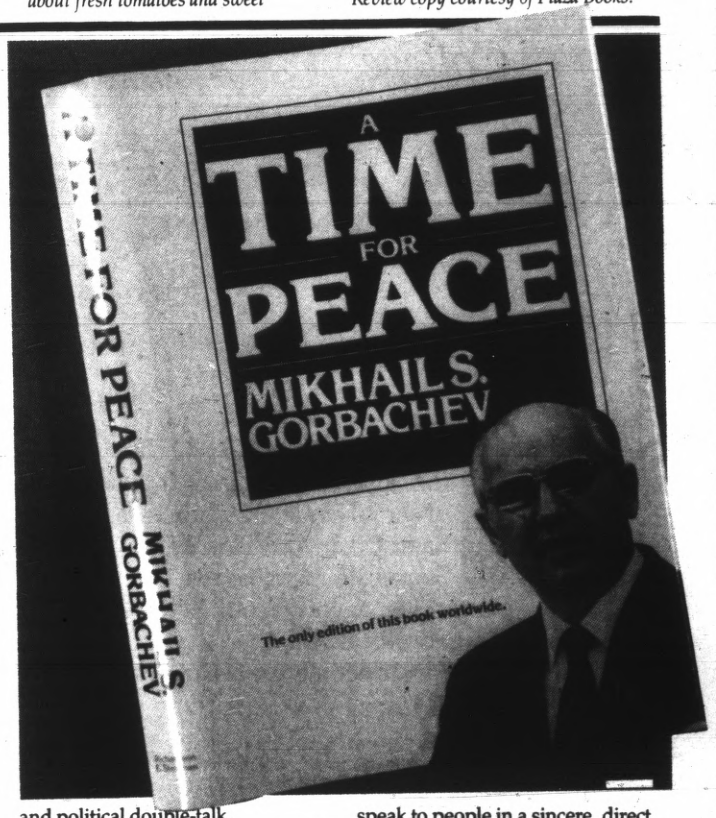
IF YOU DOUBT THAT THE people, the government, and the leader of the Soviet Union are the world's strongest supporters of peace, you may well change your mind after reading Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's new book, *A Time For Peace*. It's a collection of highlights from Gorbachev's speeches, letters and interviews dating from March—when he took office—to October 1985. In essentially every installment, Gorbachev describes his commitment to pursuing peace. The concept is inspiring and comforting, but I can't help wondering what proportion of the book is propaganda and what percentage reflects Gorbachev's sincere concerns.

A Time for Peace contains 39 excerpts from various sources—including conferences with the French Press Corps, a meeting with US Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill, a speech at a Warsaw Treaty summit meeting and a condolence letter to Samantha Smith's mother. Addressing the reader as "comrade," Gorbachev writes on the USSR's relationships with Japan, India, Vietnam and Mongolia as well as Europe, the Eastern Block and the US. Although the book addresses the concerns of many nations, the subject remains the same: the Soviet Union's overwhelming desire for peace and what Gorbachev calls the US's reluctance to comply with such wishes.

While it's interesting to read Gorbachev's own words—ostensibly on behalf of his country—about the nation's stand on the arms race, the secretary's tendency towards redundancy is tiring. This is not a book to read from cover to cover: rather, it may serve as something to pick up and skim through in moments of insecurity about the possbility of nuclear war. One may turn to any page and delve into Gorbachev's rhetoric, with no regard to overall content. *A Time for Peace* speaks to the curious but impatient reader who doesn't want to muddle through 300 pages of non-fiction. Chapters average about 8 pages in length—some sections are as short as two paragraphs—making *A Time for Peace* good bedtime reading.

Subtleties of format in the book—and there are some interesting ones—had the potential to be very revealing. How does the leader of the Soviet Union talk? What are his mannerisms? Does he have a sense of humor? Unfortunately, *A Time for Peace* offers no insights into Gorbachev's personality or into what makes him unique. Either all of his personality got lost in the editing, or Gorbachev speaks purely in cliches. Notably, Gorbachev restricts his pronouns almost exclusively to the first person plural: "*We set ourselves the task of doing away with the arms race,*" "*Let us tirelessly work for the present and the future of mankind without wars, violence and oppression!*"

Gorbachev does express some very promising attitudes about the arms race. "*It is our sincere conviction that ending all tests of nuclear weapons would be a major contribution to peace on earth. . .The Soviet Union is not seeking military superiority—it favors maintaining the balance of military force at the lowest possible level,*" he said in a July 1985 statement on the arms race. Yet meanwhile, both the US and USSR's defense budgets are spiraling. *A Time for Peace* almost makes it seem that there's a light at the end of the tunnel—that an end to the arms race would be possible if only the world's leaders would cooperate. Infinite layers of rhetoric and political double-talk, however—indeed, much in the style of what is contained in this book—stand in the way of this kind of cooperation. It seems a truism that progress towards disarmament can only be made by undercutting this rhetoric and aiming instead for the core of the issues.



With *A Time for Peace*, Mikhail Gorbachev had the opportunity to speak to people in a sincere, direct manner. But unfortunately his work is shrouded in rhetoric and redundancy. The book may be just another public relations stunt—but it does offer a small glimmer of hope for peace and reduced tensions between the US and USSR.

Review copy courtesy of Bookshop Santa Cruz.

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So you just can't study anymore? Come relax and have fun at a study break! Food, music, and games abound! Free! Sponsored by Ruach-Reform Judaism on Campus. 9pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge.

Friday 14

☐movies

19 Minutes to Earth; Gyroscopes in Space. Society of Physics Students, Beer & Pretzel Movie Day. 4pm, Nat. Science II, Room 349, Free.

Malcolm X, a brilliantly constructed documentary narrated by James Earl Jones. 8pm, Oakes 105, $.50 $1 appreciated.

☐theater

Workshop performance by students led by faculty member Kathy Foley of Western and Non-Western puppet theater, including performers from the puppet group "Secret Theatre" 5 and 8pm. Barn Theater, Free.

☐concerts

UCSC Chamber Orchestra, Jeannine Wagar, conductor, performs works by Beethoven: Coriolan Overture, Piano Concerto #3, featuring Debra Solomon, 12 Contradances. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors, $4 general.

☐meetings

Overeaters Anonymous Meeting: 1:15-2pm, Fridays. We welcome all who have a problem with compulsive overeating, bulimia, or anorexia. 1:15pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room, Free.

AFS Returnees' Club Reception/Potluck to meet seven AFS Exchange students currently living in the local area. Bring a main dish or salad. For more information call 429-5341. 6pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, Free.

Freddy Roberts is still in jail. The Uhuru Solidarity Committee will meet to organize the Santa Cruz contingent to the upcoming Oakland demonstration. Come to participate or learn more. 7:30pm, Kerr Hall 247, Free.

☐sports

UCSC Men's Tennis vs. College of Notre Dame, 2pm, East Field, Free.

UCSC Women's Tennis vs. College of Notre Dame, 2pm, East Field, Free.

☐exhibits

John McDonald: Visuality. Art exhibit, open M-F 8:30am-3:30pm and 8-11pm daily. Through March 14. Stevenson Coffeeshop, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Re-Entry students: meet and socialize at the week's end. 4pm, The Crepe Place at Kresge, Free.

Peace Work: A time to set aside each week for expressing your opinion. Come and sit at the kitchen table and write letters to elected representatives, share literature with others, get involved. 4pm, Cardiff House Womens' Center, Free.

Folkloric Dances from different states of Mexico. This year Oaxaca, Colima, Nayarit, Jalisco, Yucatan, Michuacan, Vera Cruz, Champeche, and Guerrero. 6pm, East Field House, Free.

Saturday 15

☐theater

Royal Shakespeare Company actor Patrick Stewart presents an evening of scenes and commentary from Shakespeare. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, Free.

☐sports

UCSC Women's Rugby: Champagne Classic, March 15-16. Location TBA, Free.

UCSC Men's Rugby vs. Saint Mary's College, 1pm, away, Free.

☐miscellaneous

Share in the Purim fun with Esther and friends. A great study break. 7pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Free.

Sunday 16

☐concerts

UCSC Chamber Orchestra, Jeannine Wagar, conductor, performs works by Beethoven: Coriolan Overture, Piano Concerto #3, Featuring Debra Solomon, 12 Contradances. 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall, $2 students/seniors; $4 general.

☐sports

UCSC Women's Rugby: Champagne Classic, March 15-16, Location TBA, Free.

☐exhibits

Textural Impressions: a senior art show in various media by Laura R. Bowen. Paintings, drawings, prints, sculpture, and fiber work. March 2-16, 8am-10pm daily, Cowell Fireside Lounge.

Monday 17

☐meetings

Weekly discussion and fellowship meeting. Seeing Christ in others. 7pm, Health Center Conference Room, Free.

Chinquapin, UCSC's student-run literary and arts magazine meets each week to prepare this year's issue. Interested students are welcome to add their creativity and ideas. 7pm, Cowell 134, Free.

Christian Science Organization weekly meeting. Everyone welcome. 7pm, College VIII, Room 247, Free.

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship's weekly large group meeting. Talks will be centered on the Sermon on the Mount. All are invited to attend. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit I, Free.

Voyeur, the visual arts magazine of UCSC, encourages all students interested in writing, graphic arts, and photography to attend its weekly meetings. 8pm, Cowell 223, Free.

☐sports

Carpool from UCSC to Harvey West Pool and back. All levels of swimming ability welcome. Contact driver, Stephan Hale 458-0175 for more information. 7am, varies, donation requested.

UCSC Men's Tennis vs. Whitman College. 2pm, East Field, Free.

Tuesday 18

☐lectures

To be announced. Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series. 4pm, Thimman 1, Free.

The Role of American Indian Women Today. Marilyn Youngbird, leader in American Indian politics and policy. American Indian Leadership Series. 7pm, Oakes 105, Free.

☐meetings

Snakes and Spiders: a get together for boardgames and other exercises in strategy and logic. Chess, backgammon, go, Othello and any other you have along such lines is welcome. Bring your players. 4:30pm, Porter Fireside Lounge, Free.

Weekly meeting of the Conservative and Moderate Political Union of Students. Discussion of local and national events and publication of the *Redwood Review*. 7pm, Stevenson 116, Free.

Are you interested in Central and South American issues? Are you concerned about Reagan's policies in the region? The Committee In Solidarity With The People of the Americas' (CISPA) weekly meeting. All welcome. 7pm, Merrill 102, Free.

☐sports

UCSC Women's Tennis vs. Univ. Vermont. 2pm, East Field, Free.

Carpool from UCSC to Harvey West Pool and back. All abilities welcome. Contact David Stephenson (426-5128 or 458-1863) 6pm, varies, donation requested.

☐exhibits

Open studios. Student work (drawings, paintings, prints, and sculpture) from winter quarter will be on display today from 10am-4pm at Baskin Art Facilities, Hahn Art, Performing Arts and Porter Art.

☐miscellaneous

Tune in to KZSC 88.1 FM to find out where candidates for campuswide positions stand on the issues. Student Union Assembly Chair Candidates will be interviewed, 7-8pm, March 18. Call 429-4036 to question the candidates during the interviews. 7pm.

Reading of new fiction by students of the creative writing class. 7:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, Free.

Wednesday 19

☐movies

Yentl, (1983) Starring Barbra Streisand, Mandy Patinkin, Amy Irving. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2, $2.

☐meetings

Regular meeting of SCOE to discuss issues and projects concerning students within the education board. Of particular concern are issues of democracy, social change in education, concerns of minority students. 2:30pm, Charles Merrill Lounge, Free.

☐sports

Carpool from UCSC to Harvey West Pool and back. All levels of swimming ability welcome. Contact driver, Stephan Hale 458-0175 for more information. 7am, varies, donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Folkloric Dances from different states of Mexico. This year Oaxaca, Colima, Nayarit, Jalisco, Yucatan, Michuacan, Vera Cruz, Champeche, and Guerrero. 5pm, East Field House, Free.

Swimming Club will take people to the regular size pool at Harvey West and bring them back by approximately 8pm. Look for white van. Van free, but pool admission charged. Driver: Marjorie Everett, 458-2400. 6:30pm, East Field House parking lot, Free.

Tune in to KZSC 88.1FM to find out where candidates for campuswide positions stand on the issues. UC Student Association Representative candidates will be interviewed, 7-8pm. Call 429-4036 to question the candidates during the interviews. 7pm.

Thursday 20

☐lectures

Reading Machines, Reading Data, and Reading Scientists. Prof. Sharon Traweek, Program in Anthropology and Archeaology and Program in Science, Technology, and Society, MIT. Prof. Traweek is a graduate of the History of Consciousness program at UCSC. 3:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room 159, Free.

☐sports

Carpool from UCSC to Harvey West Pool and back. All abilities welcome. Contact Daved Stephenson (426-5128 or 458-1863) 6pm, varies, donation requested.

☐miscellaneous

Informal coffee hour for women from different countries and American women interested in helping each other and enjoying each other's company. Preschool children welcome. Occasional program of international interest. 10am, Cardiff House Womens' Center, Free

Good Luck on Finals!

To get your on-campus event listed in Calendar, contact the Campus Activities office by 4pm Monday, March 31.

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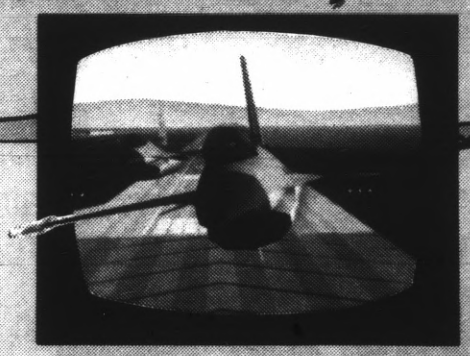

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Sweden

The Heart of Palme

Illustration by MELISSA SIKES

by Robyn Leff

OLOF PALME WAS NOT AN ordinary Swedish statesman, and he did not die an ordinary death. When a solitary bullet stopped his life short a week ago it seemed to be the classic ending to some tragic tale. A Swede once posited that the perfect death for a Swedish politician—whose life is usually quiet—would be to die while asleep. But Palme's life was noisy, political, and aggressive, and his death equally so. The sudden violence that ended Palme's 16-year dominance of Swedish politics left the Swedish people in a state of disbelief, their notions of Sweden as "the most civilized nation on the earth" gunned down as viciously as Palme himself.

Palme's effects on Sweden far superceded the laws he passed through the Riksdag, the Swedish parliament. It was his adventurous personality—the strength of which endowed him with an aura of fearless leadership—that left an indelible mark on Sweden and the world. He was perhaps the world's first daredevil diplomat.

"It was Palme's very distinct character which set the tone of current Swedish politics," recounted Steven Koblik, a historian of Swedish politics and friend and advisor to Palme, in a *City on a Hill* interview. Palme's long reign in government made him a sort of Franklin D. Roosevelt of that country. Assistant to Prime Minister Tage Erlander in the 1960s, Palme ascended to the job of prime minister in 1969. He became then, as he remains even now, the quintessential symbol of the Swedish Social Democrats—the party which claims to stand for the continuation of a well-oiled welfare state, and in more recent years for an active internationalism and the proliferation of military peace.

"You can point to laws and say Palme was responsible for this or that, but his real contribution was to foreign policy," Koblik asserted. Palme was well-known around the world for his opinionated stances on international affairs. For example, his "genuine commitment to aiding people in developing countries," said Koblik, gave him "a unique place in the Western World." Koblik pointed to Palme's unusual and risky proposition to the Riksdag to have one percent of the gross national product set aside for foreign aid—aid for health, education, and resources and not for the military.

Foreign policy was undoubtedly Palme's strong suit. His bravura style may have drawn reporters and gossips, but it was his pointed and critical commentary on the militarization of the world that earned him both the respect and ire of heads of state the world over. Palme was one of the first to suggest nuclear-free zones in Europe. He also urged Swedes to host international disarmament conferences, and regularly held talks with Soviet, German, and US military experts.

Palme was not one to hold his statesman's tongue—especially when he knew the media was listening. In 1972 he released a statement comparing the US bombing of North Vietnam to the atrocities of the Holocaust in Nazi Germany. His foreign policy decisions have often been unpopular, even denounced, in the US. "His position on Vietnam was very upsetting to Nixon," admitted Koblik, and Palme's more recent foreign policy positions have angered the Reagan administration. "But it would be wrong to call Palme anti-American," Koblik stated.

Koblik believes Palme's broad, cosmopolitan knowledge allowed him to be both tolerant and critical of Western powers, especially the US. "I met a lot of Western diplomats and no one even remotely has the interest or knowledge of the US that Palme did," Koblik asserted. "But that doesn't mean he wasn't critical," he added. Palme believed it was the place of a country's leader to berate other powers when they needed it.

Because Sweden is a parliamentary power and domestic political decisions are the result of a process and not a single person, Palme's domestic policies brought him little distinction. Koblik said he believes Sweden's domestic politics have followed an almost unwavering line for the last 20 years and would not have changed significantly with or without Palme.

But Palme as the symbolic figurehead of the Social Democrats did draw some domestic criticism. In the most recent Swedish election, Palme faced opposition from conservatives who criticized his devotion to the welfare state. Citing rising taxes and a growing national debt, his opponents accused him of setting Sweden up for economic crisis. But Palme maintained that the welfare state was "the most humane, most secure system in history."

Even so, Palme's policies did not always benefit all Swedes. On the day of his death, Sweden's stock market plummeted to its lowest low in years. Critics said it was the result of new levies on stocks, taxes Palme instituted in an attempt to find new ways of financing Sweden's increasingly expensive social programs.

Sweden's social programs have nevertheless been touted as some of the most innovative and progressive in the world, and although it is falling, the Swedish standard of living remains one of the world's highest. Indeed, Palme's vision of the Swedish welfare state would not have allowed for his own assassination. He refused to travel with any bodyguards, a sign of his confidence in the people of the country he helped to shape.

ASIDE FROM THE PERENNIAL battles over the efficacy of the welfare state, Palme was criticized by Swedes more often for his personal style than for his domestic politics. "Palme was not uniformly liked in Sweden. There was a great deal of controversy about his person," Koblik said. Indeed, Palme became such a cult figure in Sweden that Carl Bildt, a Swedish conservative and critic of Palme, recently said, "For nearly two decades Swedish politics was Pro-Palme, anti-Palme, or just Palme."

In a Palme-obsessed Sweden it is difficult to understand the effects of Palme's assassination without understanding the man. "Palme was a driven intellectual, tremendously aggressive, combative, committed to international problems," Koblik said, trying to draw a portrait of a man who did not like to be pinned down. "Palme was one of the most rapidly thinking individuals I've ever met. When you said something he was not only listening but he was thinking along with you," Koblik continued.

Koblik believes that what most characterized Palme was his existential drive to squeeze as much learning as he could out of life. He saw his tenure in office as an experiential bonanza and he exploited it as such. Because of this philosophy Palme was willing to change with the times, not afraid of the politician's cardinal sin—to appear mutable.

But this kind of leadership could also become heavy-handed, Koblik admitted. "He was not a person who delegated authority with enthusiasm. You could contrast him with Reagan, who delegates a lot of authority," Koblik said.

Palme's personal politics showed the same brashness as his public politics. In the 1940s, on a visit to Czechoslovakia, Palme met and married a Czech woman so she could emigrate. Once the couple returned to Sweden they were divorced, as per their agreement. In the 1960s, while a government leader, Palme had a brief role in an X-rated film *I Am Curious (Yellow)*—fully dressed. And he demanded throughout his career to be treated as an ordinary citizen, wearing ratty sneakers to press conferences, and giving speeches in dirt-streaked jeans.

It was Palme the Ordinary Citizen who was out on the town, seeing a recent Swedish flick with his wife, when an unknown assailant shot him

'For nearly two decades, Swedish politics was anti-Palme, pro-Palme, or just Palme.' —Swedish politician Carl Bildt

dead. "Sweden lost some of its innocence last night," an emotional European diplomat told reporters.

"Swedes are tremendously shocked," said Koblik. "There is an enormous amount of disbelief. But I don't think it will have real long term effects." Koblik does not think the assassination signals the end of an era or a relinquishing of Swedish beliefs in the ability of a non-violent nation to survive. And while the investigation into the murder proceeds, Ingvar Carlsson, Palme's "right-hand man" since 1969, will take power. "Carlsson is not the same kind of person," Koblik lamented, but his policies will probably follow Palme's lead.

Koblik does think that the nationality of the assassin could have an effect on the future. Swedish officials so far have no real suspects in the murder but evidence suggests it was the work of foreign terrorists—West German, Kurdish, or Croatian extremists—who did not approve of Palme's pacifist policies. Palme, amidst worries that foreigners would pollute the calm Swedish state, continued the long-standing Swedish policy of accepting political refugees from abroad. But Palme's liberal policy brought new troubles to Sweden and may have contributed to his death. The largest immigrant population in Sweden is Croatian—some 40,000-strong—and at one time Kurdish activists from Turkey used Sweden as a residence-of-exile. But some of these Croatians and Kurdish exiles did not acclimate to Sweden's policy of diplomacy over violence. Political murders, and other crimes were attributed to them. Eventually, Palme began to treat certain Kurdish and Croatian immigrants as terrorists and not refugees in the usual sense, and they may have desired revenge. "If [the assassin is] a foreigner, that confirms Swedish attitudes that Swedes are a non-violent people and that foreigners—immigration—needs to be controlled," said Koblik.

Palme's vision of the Swedish welfare state would not have allowed for his own assassination.

It has also been suggested that Swedish neo-Nazis could be responsible. Small gangs of neo-Nazis in Sweden have recently sprung up responding to liberal immigration laws by spray-painting buildings with slogans like "nigger go home." Some people fear that implicating a foreigner in the assassination will add to this sentiment. "I have just one hope . . . that they find the killer, that he is Swedish and that he is a neo-Nazi," Yugoslavian immigrant Peter Mavic told an Associated Press reporter. But Koblik is more inclined to believe that the killer is a foreigner, and that a Swede would not commit such a crime.

In future history, Koblik believes Palme will be recalled primarily not as a Swede but as an internationalist. His death brought tributes from both the Politburo and the president of the US. German socialist Willy Brandt waxed poetic in saying, "A world thirsty for peace and justice has become poorer." But perhaps the most moving eulogy to Palme was a singular white card pinned to the wall at the scene of his shooting. "Why?" asked the anonymous writer. "Why kill a real democrat?"

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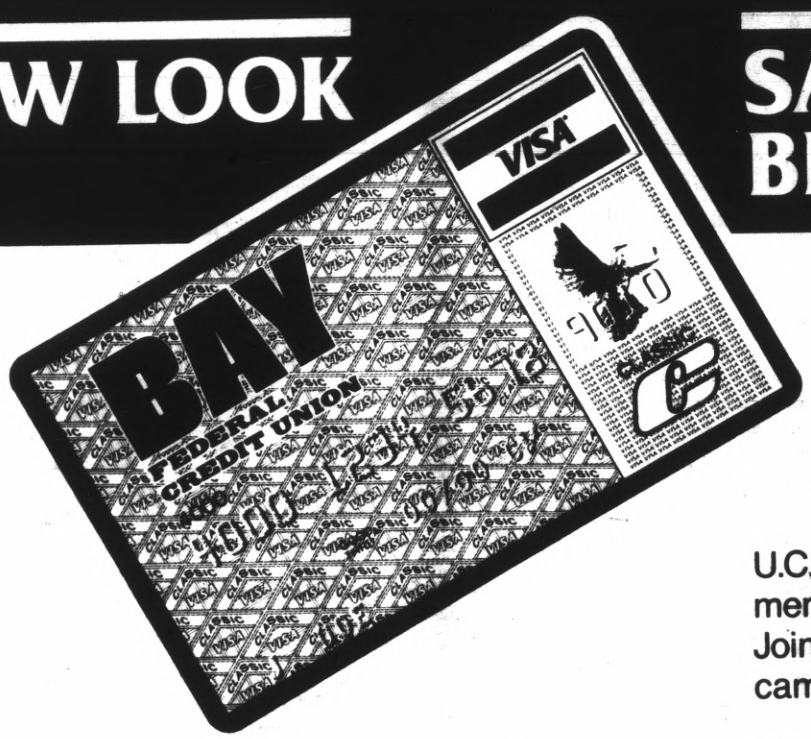

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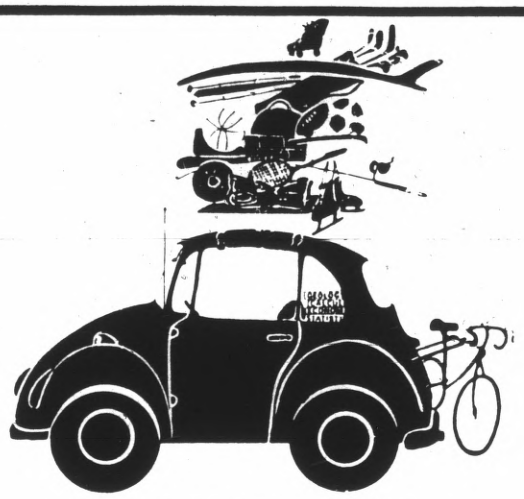

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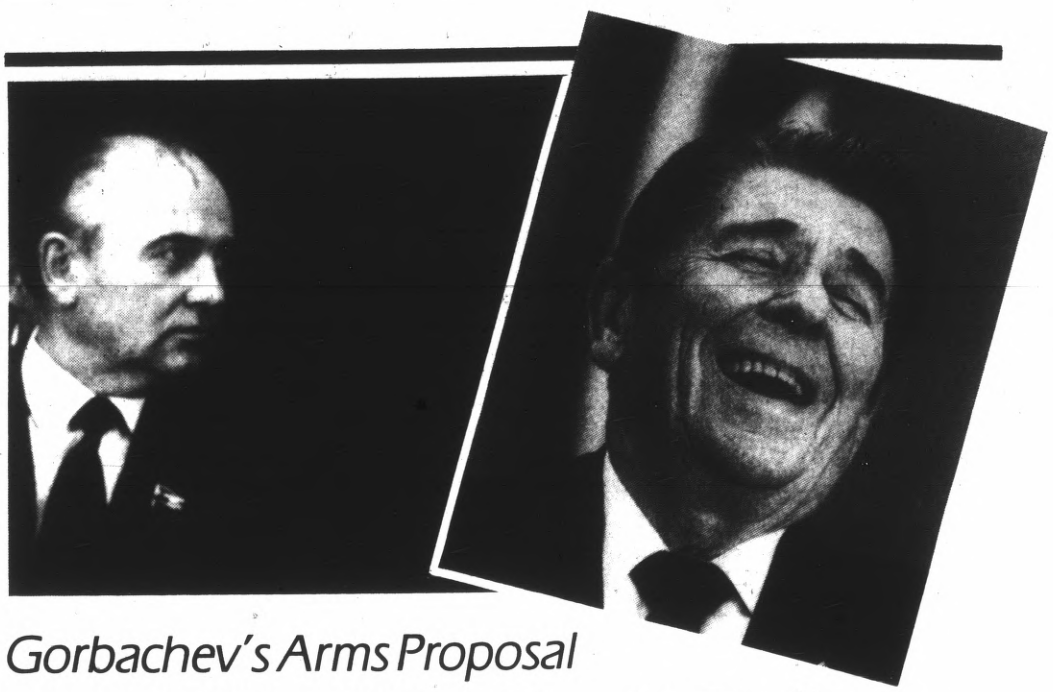

Gorbachev's Arms Proposal

An Offer We Can't Refuse

by Jason Moody

WHEN SOVIET PREmier Mikhail Gorbachev proposed early this year to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000 the Reagan administration's nuclear defense policy was itself put on the defensive. The simplicity of the plan and the vision of a nuclear-free 21st century has proven both a successful public relations maneuver and a serious arms proposal. While the Reagan administration has regarded the proposition as more of a propaganda ploy than a serious attempt at negotiation, many observers argue that the US is passing up on a historic opportunity to end the arms race.

"The Soviets are scoring points all over the world with this proposal," said UCSC professor Dane Archer, a member of Stevenson's nuclear policy program. "They have demonstrated that they are eager to explore the prospects of serious arms reductions." Gorbachev proposed a three-step program for achieving his goal. In the first stage the US and the USSR would reduce by 50 percent the number of arms that can reach each other's territory and they would remove all of their intermediate-range missiles—which can travel about 3400 miles—from Europe. This phase would last five to eight years during which time France and Britain would be allowed to maintain their nuclear arsenals at existing levels. In the second stage, beginning in 1990, the other nuclear powers would begin disarmament and in the final stage, starting in 1995, all remaining nuclear weapons would be eliminated.

"If the US administration is indeed committed to the goal of complete elimination of nuclear weapons everywhere, as it has repeatedly stated," said Gorbachev when announcing his proposal in January, "it is being offered a practical opportunity to put this in practice." The Reagan administration wasn't expecting any new Soviet proposals at least until after the Communist Party Congress in February, and was caught off-guard by the proposal. The Soviets suddenly seemed to be accepting the so-called "zero option" plan, calling for the elimination of all nuclear missiles from Europe, which was the centerpiece of Reagan's arms control policy during his first term. In 1981 Reagan threatened to deploy new Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Europe unless Moscow agreed to remove all its missiles pointing at Western Europe. Moscow refused and the US missiles were deployed. Today, however, the Soviets appear willing to accept the "zero option" plan, but the Reagan administration has changed its mind.

> The Soviets appear willing to accept the 'zero-option' plan, but Reagan has changed his mind.

Gorbachev's startling proposal raised the stakes in the "who's-more-sincere-about-peace" competition between the superpowers and it forced the Reagan administration to search for a face-saving response. In late February, nearly a month after the Soviet offer, Reagan submitted his counterproposal in a letter to Moscow. In an attempt to out-do Gorbachev, Reagan called for the elimination of all US and USSR medium-range missiles in Europe within three-and-a-half years instead of five to eight years.

In addition, however, Reagan's counterproposal required the Soviet Union to dismantle all of its missiles based in Soviet Asia during the same time period and included a provision that France and Britain not only maintain their nuclear forces at existing levels, but expand them. But most importantly, Reagan refused to compromise on his Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) or Star Wars plan. In short, the Reagan administration rejected the idea of total nuclear disarmament, limiting the discussion to medium-range missiles located in Europe and Russia.

Critics argue that Reagan's stubborn attachment to Star Wars is holding up the arms negotiation process. "The Reagan administration is putting out all the acceptable public rhetoric," said UCSC politics professor David Mayer, also a member of the Stevenson nuclear policy program, "but they refuse to negotiate on SDI." Mayer said that the administration hopes Star Wars will catapult the US back to the position of military superiority it enjoyed in the 1950s. "Reagan wants to move away from the position of parity and the doctrine of MAD (Mutually Assured Destruction) that has existed for the last 30 years."

Critics also point to Reagan's intransigence on the issue of underground nuclear testing as a stumbling block in further negotiations. Last August the Soviets unilaterally adopted a moratorium on underground testing—the only kind of testing still permitted—and invited the US to follow suit. The offer was rejected on receipt. Then, in his recent call for total disarmament, Gorbachev devoted about a quarter of his statement to the issue and extended his unilateral moratorium three months to March 31, again inviting the US to join. Reagan offered no response, making him the first US president to evince no interest in

either a moratorium or a treaty. This action violates both the Limited Test-Ban treaty of 1963 and the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty of 1968, in which the US solemnly pledged to work and negotiate for an end to all nuclear tests for all time.

The administration contends that unlike the US, the Soviets have already done all their testing and can afford to stop. Critics, however, point out that, to date, the US has tested about twice as many bombs as the USSR. Most agree that the real reason Reagan doesn't join the moratorium is that Star Wars, the so-called "non-nuclear" defense, requires the explosion of a hydrogen bomb to activate the x-ray component of the system.

Some Soviet experts argue that Reagan is pushing his Star Wars agenda just at the time when the Soviets appear ready to make major concessions. The Soviet economy is floundering and defense spending now takes up about 16 percent of that nation's GNP. Meanwhile, Gorbachev is engaging in a campaign to modernize Soviet technology and industry and reform economic management. Part of his program is a plan to curtail the expensive arms race and redirect resources into neglected sectors of the economy. But some say Gorbachev needs success in the international sphere before he can make any domestic reforms. "The last thing Gorbachev wants now," said Mayer, "is to become involved in an expensive arms race in space."

The Reagan administration, however, defends its theory that the dread of Star Wars is the reason the Soviets have become so willing to cooperate. In a televised speech, Reagan asserted that the US military build-up had "brought the Soviets to the negotiating table and given us an historic opportunity to achieve real reductions in nuclear weapons." But others point out that the idea of getting them to the negotiating table was supposedly to make a deal on arms control. Now that the Soviets have made a serious arms proposal with major concessions--the whole purpose of SDI—the Reagan administration has refused to abandon Star Wars.

Meanwhile, some Soviet analysts say that Gorbachev may be at the end of his rope. "Gorbachev is under pressure from the hardliners in Russia and they can't keep this up forever," said Archer, referring to the test ban moratorium. "The Reagan administration is missing a priceless opportunity." Archer argues that the Soviets will not allow themselves to fall behind the US and if Reagan goes through with Star Wars, the USSR will be forced to follow. "The Soviets have a preoccupation with security; it is part of their history," Archer said. "They are determined to remain at parity with the US no matter how much it costs them."

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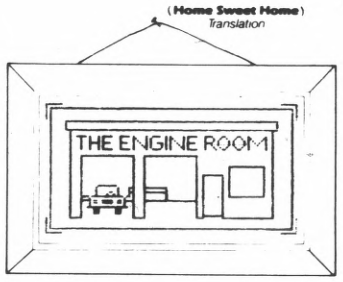

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WOMEN'S *clips*

Meet Me At The Lobby

A crowd of 80,000 descended on the nation's capitol Sunday to protest the Reagan administration's blows to women's rights and to give a show of support for legal abortion. "It was the largest demonstration for women's rights in the history of the US," said Molly Yard, political director of the National Organization for Women (NOW), the group who organized the march.

"It was a fantastic success," added Eleanor Smeal, president of NOW. Smeal said she believes the march proved that legitimate political strength exists in the pro-choice movement, a point challenged by many recent anti-choice campaigns. "The silent majority will be silent no longer," Smeal said.

NOW claims that the Reagan administration has done everything in its power to wipe out access to abortion and birth control services, especially for low-income women. As an example of this attack on women's rights, the group cited a proposed amendment to the Civil Rights Restoration Act (CRRA)—soon to be voted on by Congress—which would eliminate federal funding for abortions.

Hundreds of marchers returned Monday to Capitol Hill to begin a lobbying campaign against the CRRA amendment. The CRRA would restore the full scope of civil rights laws weakened by a 1984 Supreme Court decision which ruled that only the part of an institution which received federal aid was responsible for upholding civil rights statutes. In other words, as long as a specific program—at a university or hospital, for example—wasn't getting federal money, it could bar women and minorities without violating federal law.

The lobbyists want the CRRA passed as a "clean bill," one that would restore a 1975 ruling requiring that institutions receiving federal funding provide abortion as part of any health care plan. But religious institutions have balked at the suggestion that they might be forced to offer abortion services to students or employees. In response to religious group lobbying, Congressmember Tom Tauke of Iowa proposed a rider to CRRA stating simply that no institution will be required to offer abortions. "We don't think there's any way that Congress will accept legislation that mandates abortion," Tauke told the New York *Times*.

But Representative Don Edwards of California, one of the original sponsors of CRRA, thinks the rider weakens the bill. He said he would rather kill the whole thing than see the anti-abortion amendment passed.

The women activists strongly support the bill itself as a measure which restores lost rights. But they also see the rider as a step backward. "There's no compromise as long as they insist on an anti-abortion amendment," said Pat Ruess, legislative director of the Women's Equity Action League.

QUOTE OF THE WEEK

If women can supply no counterbalance to the blindness of male drive the aggressive society will run to its lunatic extremes at ever-escalating speed. —*Germaine Greer*

Isolating AIDS

Researchers in Boston and San Francisco have for the first time found the virus thought to cause AIDS in the genital secretions of women, suggesting that women can spread the disease. The two studies examined women who carried the virus in their blood, and discovered that small amounts of the virus could also be isolated in their cervical fluids.

The studies do not indicate how readily the virus can be passed from a woman to a sexual partner, but doctors say these findings should underscore the need for heterosexual and lesbian women—previously thought "safe"—to take precautions against the spreading of AIDS.

Dr. Jay Levy, a researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, where one of the studies was carried out, downplayed these potentially frightening results. He emphasized that the concentrations of the virus found in genital fluids was "very low." "To infect someone through these fluids, it's got to be a rare event," he said.

China Crisis

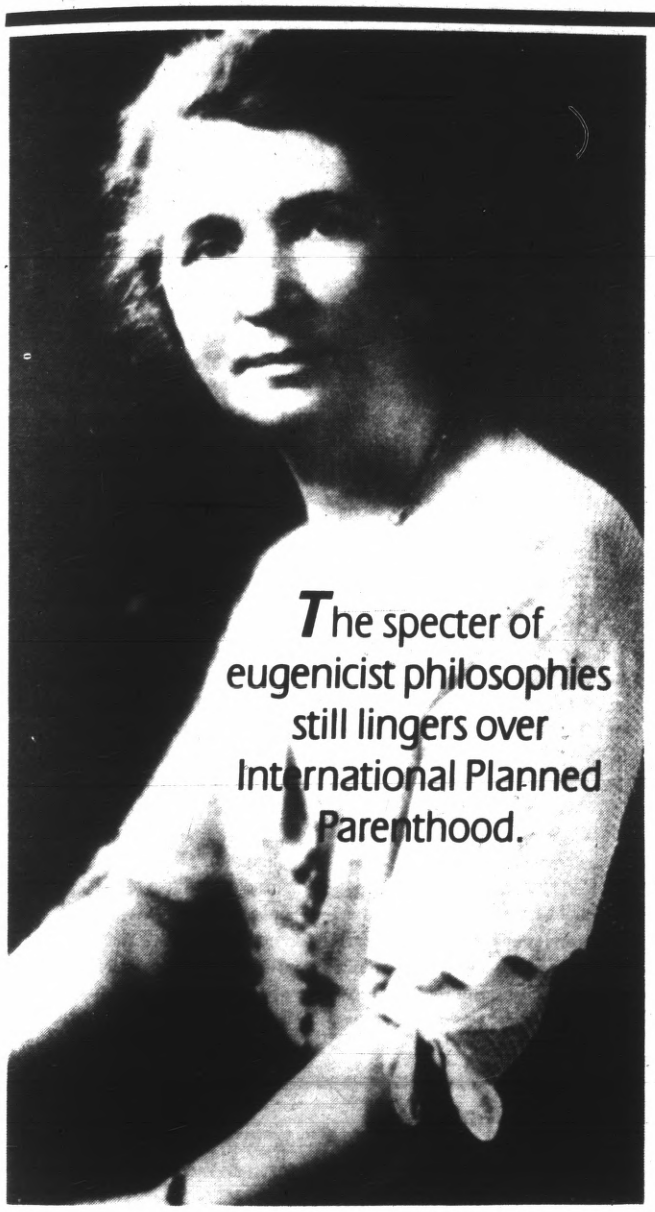
For centuries Chinese women suffered under a patriarchal tyranny that allowed them no legal rights. As recently as the 1940s, Chinese women could be sold or bartered by husbands and fathers. But in 1949, following the Communist Revolution, women were proclaimed equal citizens and laws against sexual exploitation were instituted.

Things may be better for Chinese women in the 1980s, but significant problems remain. This week, Zhang Guoying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, stirred up controversy when she criticized the Communist party for blatant discrimination against women, particularly in the areas of job training and promotions. The criticisms appeared in an article in the Guangming *Daily*.

The article, which marked International Women's Day, pointed out that "few women [are] participating in political affairs and even fewer...in policy-making bodies." Zhang maintained that the problem reaches beyond the political circle. "Some comrades do not recognize the benefits of promoting talented women," she asserted. She also suggested that laws allowing women special concessions for pregnancy, child care, and housework should be instituted.

Zhang's articles came fast on the heels of another controversial piece of prose. An article in the English-language magazine of China, *China Reconstructs*, spoke of widespread job discrimination. The article reported that a third of all employers recruiting from Fudan University—a prestigious institution in Shanghai—refused to take women recommended to them. Although a quarter of Chinese college graduates are women, women remain stuck on the low-rungs of the employment scale. *China Reconstructs* charged that outdated attitudes suggesting that "women should be the mainstay in housework and child-rearing" are responsible for this inequity.

In other news from China, Ding Ling, one of China's foremost feminists and author of over 300 novels, essays, and plays, died this week at the age of 82. Ling, who was editor of the influential *Literary Gazette* in the 1940s, was censored and later imprisoned for her charges that the Communist Party did not treat women as equals. In 1979, she was exonerated by a special Beijing court. At the time of her death, she remained active in literary and political organizations.



Margaret Sanger and IPPF

Planned Obsolescence

by Liz Kadetsky

More children from the fit, less from the unfit—that is the chief issue of birth control.
Margaret Sanger, 1919

TWENTY-THIRD STREET, New York City. A large, red banner flies from the second story of a brick building, emblazoned with the words, "Planned Parenthood: Margaret Sanger." As the instigating point of campaigns demanding "pro-choice" abortion laws and birth control rights for minors, the Planned Parenthood office stands out as a symbol of the struggle for women's reproductive rights. But who is Margaret Sanger and why does her name fly over 23rd Street in New York City?

According to Planned Parenthood literature, Margaret Sanger, considered the founder of Planned Parenthood, was an icon in feminist thought and a foremost figure in the women's movement of the 1920s and '30s. Convinced that family planning was the key to women's liberation and the eradication of poverty, she fought for years to achieve women's control over their sexuality by way of birth control. But critics of Planned Parenthood and its affiliation with the international population control movement have criticized Sanger's politics. They posit that her belief in birth control was seated in the profoundly racist and classist ideals of her times.

Created in 1939, Planned Parenthood—then the Birth Control Federation of America (BCFA)—has become an organization of worldwide significance. One arm of Planned Parenthood, the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), has gained respect for its collaboration in the movement to control the world's growing populations. Nevertheless, some critics have pointed out that Sanger's views assume birth control to be a method to weed out those people "unfit" to survive in society. These critics surmise that Sanger, who claimed that "all our (social) problems are the result of overbreeding among the working class," targeted working class women because she felt they were inherently inferior to women of the upper and middle classes. Given Sanger's connection to Planned Parenthood, critics use her views to attempt to show that population control and IPPF policies are racist attempts to genetically control Third World populations.

In the 'teens, Sanger brought the British "diaphragm" to the US, setting off decades of heated struggle and debate over legalization of birth control. A socialist at the time, she argued that birth control was the only means by which working class women could liberate themselves from "capitalist oppression." But her rationale was deeply imbedded in eugenicism. Eugenicism is derived from the ideas of Thomas Malthus, a 19th-century economist, famous for his proclamation that the world's population would increase exponentially—at a faster rate than its food supply. The eugenicists believed that "race betterment" and population control were necessary in order to preserve the human species. Eugenicists targeted the retarded, the disabled, and the poor as those people "socially inadequate," and they suggested the use of birth control to selectively weed out such "unwanted" elements of society.

In a 1926 American Eugenics Society book, *Eugenical Sterilization*, Harry H. Laughlin argued that the poor were poor because of their intellectual ineptitude. They should, he said, be sterilized to keep from reproducing. At this same time, Sanger was establishing ever closer ties to the eugenics movement, and working to establish birth control clinics that would target low income, US neighborhoods.

When Sanger founded the BCFA, she made herself president and appointed reknowned eugenicists to vice presidential and other high-ranking positions within the organization. With population control in mind, the federation encouraged poor and Black couples to limit their family sizes.

By the 1950s, the BCFA had changed its name to Planned Parenthood/IPPF, with IPPF focusing on international overpopulation. At that time, Dwight D. Eisenhower, then honorary chairman of IPPF, stated, "The population explosion is the world's most critical problem." Setting off a chain reaction, his statement led US government officials to take international population control to heart, and by the 1960s it was government policy.

Alliance for Progress, the Kennedy administration's Third World development plan, allocated millions of dollars to population control organi-

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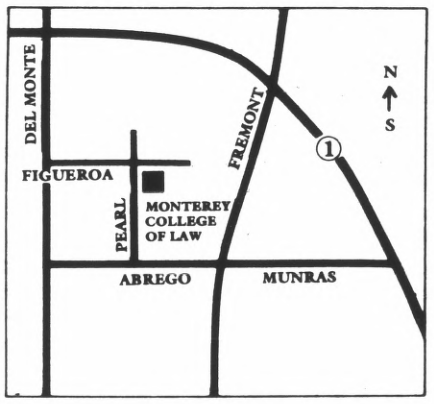

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continued from previous page

Sanger

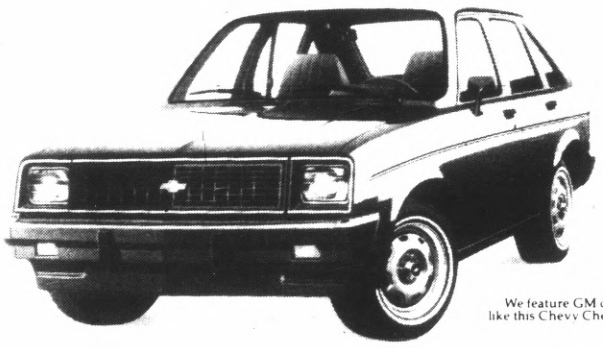
zations, with IPPF as the major taker. IPPF, along with groups like the US Agency for International Development (AID), set up and continued to run dozens of birth control and sterilization clinics throughout the Third World.

International population control organizations, such as the Campaign to Check the Population Explosion, argued that population growth caused the problems of the Third World: hunger, poverty, and inadequate health care. Malthus' population expansion theory, they said, showed population growth to be synonymous with starvation. If Third World countries could decrease the average sizes of their citizens' families, they would be able to cure poverty, unemployment, and finally, social unrest.

But critics argue that this explanation is inadequate. Bonnie Mass, long-time socialist and critic of the population control movement, argues in her 1976 book *Population Target* that US development organizations wish to control social unrest so as to continue Third World policies of agricultural exportation. Because the US comprises six percent of the world's population and consumes 50 percent of world resources, Third World problems are the result not of overpopulation, but disproportionate resource allocation.

Backing up the argument that IPPF and other organizations have had more than feminist motivations is the fact that IPPF and other chairpersons have concurrently held seats in major US multinational corporations. According to Mass, this shows a corporate desire to control Third World movements that strive to liberate Third World peoples from corporate and agricultural exploitation. Mass also charges that the desire to control Third World movements and to diminish Third World populations is racist—especially if the populations of the world's most consumptive nations are overlooked.

Margaret Sanger's battle for legal birth control raised an issue paramount to women's freedom: the ability to control when and whether to bear children. And the modern Planned Parenthood has made advances in keeping these choices open for all women. But the specter of Sanger's eugenicist philosophies still lingers over Planned Parenthood, particularly the international arm. Population control is still terminology used to legitimate the planned, genetic manipulation of poor and non-white populations. Whatever Sanger's accomplishments, the Sanger mythology can no longer stand, and "population control" must be questioned from an international and historical perspective.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Stop the World, I Want to Get Off

World Without End

by Lisa Murdock

Left to right: Dale Summer, Steven Hicks, Dianne Nola, Jude Hartley-Wehe.

THE MUSICAL COMEDY/drama *Stop the World, I Want to Get Off* poses an old and familiar question: "What can it profit a man to gaineth the whole world, if he loseth his own soul?" The answer to this biblical query is, of course, implicit: Not a heckuva lot.

Audiences attending the Santa Cruz Actor's Theater's current version of this 20-odd-year-old show should themselves not hope to gaineth much from their viewing. Latent talent is abundant in the troupe—but confined to a dated, predictable script and a cramped, poorly designed theater, this talent remains largely untapped.

Written by Anthony Newly and Leslie Bricisse, *Stop the World* is based on a simple, oft-dramatized but potentially profound truism—people can waste their lives away on trivialities at the expense of those things that are most essential and important.

The play chronicles the life—from birth to death—of a "typical" (white, English, middle-class) man. "Littlechap," he's called. Star Steven Hicks determinedly sings, dances and generally mugs his way through Littlechap's ill-fated existence—one defined primarily by unrewarding jobs, unsatisfying sexual encounters, and a family situation that you wouldn't wish on your worst enemy.

Littlechap makes a lot of bad choices—sacrificing the happiness of his family, ignoring ethics and honor and "stepping on a lot of human hearts"—in the pursuit of material gain. Anyone over the age of 18 can relate to the difficulty inherent in setting priorities; at its best, *Stop the World* can be poignant and affecting in its accessibility. Lose that accessibility, and it all falls flat.

And therein lies the rub. Set, lighting, costumes—all seem specifically designed here to make the viewer feel detached, critical. Director Barbara Lingafelter's decision to use whiteface on the entire cast—"We who are looking will accept anything from the wearer of whiteface," she writes in the program—serves only to further alienate the viewer. I will *not* "accept" that a young man dressed as a clown is the Chief Officer of a major corporation; or a womanizer; or even a "tea-boy." He's simply another member of a troupe gesticulting up there on the stage.

> Almost everything about the production seems designed to make the audience feel detached.

The set (consisting of a couple of benches, a piano and some bunches of pink and orange balloons) and altogether inadequate lighting serve further to sabotage any sense of realism that the actors do succeed in creating. In a highly creative theatrical maneuver, Littlechap leaps from a disgruntling scene, downstage into a spotlight, yelping "Stop the World!" and launches into an almost-amusing monologue. The weak spotlight that falls upon him, however, diminishes the impact of the moment considerably. As the spot wavers and wanes, the audience becomes privy to the technicalities of light manipulation. So much for suspension of belief.

The cast itself almost overcomes the hurdles that Lingafelter and Lighting Designer Ronn Reinberg have placed in its way. Almost. UCSC student Hicks, although energetic and seemingly enthusiastic, lacks the charismatic edge necessary to pull off the stunts required of Littlechap. Running around at a fevered pitch, spouting endless puns, corny jokes and propositions—not to mention singing at the top of his lungs—requires a physical and theatrical agility Hicks just hasn't developed. By the end of the show, he seems worn out and ready to go home.

Jude Hartley-Wehe is the real star of this take on *Stop the World*. Robust, strong, *present*, she has a perfect sense of comic timing that would set any Marx brother to shame. Hartley-Wehe portrays four distinct personalities—Evie, Littlechap's "typically English" wife; Anya, a platitude-spouting, stereotypical Russian government official; Ilse, the family's "typische Deutsche" housegirl; and a wildly funny American cabaret singer, Ginnie.

It's hard to believe that they're all Hartley-Wehe, especially considering that—true to the minimalist costume designer's (Betsy Ross) ideals—the only physical changes the actress undergoes are minor indeed. She just changes her accessories. When Ginnie squeaks, "My all-American papa comes from Warsaw" and "I get all-American goosebumps," it's likely that you'll get a few yourself. She is simply hilarious. Her strong voice also shows her to be the only member of the cast suited for musicals.

The duet, "Family Fugue/Nag, Nag, Nag," in which Hicks and Hartley-Wehe sing their respective hearts out, marks the high point of the show. The couple lament their crumbling marriage as their two daughters (Dale Summer and Dianne Nola) stand—innocent, distraught—between them. Hicks hits his vocal stride with "Nag, Nag, Nag" and Heartley-Wehe is her "typische" wonderful self—only more so. Coattailing this extraordinary number comes Hicks' only true moment in the sun. Speaking in Parliament, the actor sprints about, becoming alternately the Minister of Knives and Forks, the Secretary of Eggs and Bacon, and the Representative for Beer and Skittles. The satire is obvious, but here it works.

This well-orchestrated, lively sequence, however, also brings most to mind the Big Question that all but overshadows the entire production: "Why did Actor's Theater decide to do *this* particular show?" It's a tough one to pull off, requiring immense amounts of space, technical know-how, expert dramatic timing—none of which the troupe seem to have in abundance. Not only does *Stop the World* pose numerous technical and dramatic challenges, it's also so bloody *English*. Witticisms about Parliament, tea-boys and Britain reform schools went unnoticed by the "all-American" audience. And American actors faking English accents can irritate like nothing else. Here, they are obtrusive from beginning to end.

In the show's program, Director Lingafelter offers this insight: "In letting go of the need to make judgments, perhaps we can then become involved in this experience, finding the courage to explore without threat—and with humor—our own deeper human condition." Had her vision of *Stop the World* been less ambitious and more accessible, perhaps the need for stinging judgment would have been obviated. As it stands, I can only say that the production is in general monotonous and overwrought, punctuated by a few truly outstanding moments. ✓

Stop the World, I Want to Get Off *shows weekends through March 30. Call 425-PLAY for more information.*

UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH FUNDING FOR 1986 - 87

The President's Undergraduate Fellowship program* is designed to help undergraduates who are pursuing original research during the Summer 1986 and or academic year 1986 - 87. Students must plan to be registered during the 1986 - 87 academic year. Applications are now available in your college office and are due back in your college office *by May 9, 1986.

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RECORD ROUND-UP

Jackson Browne

Lives in the Balance (Asylum)

I have prayed for America
I was made for America
—Jackson Browne, "For America"

I can see it now: "Gee, Nancy, I like this Jackson Browne fellow. Not even *Born in the USA* promoted school prayer."

Somehow, though, I doubt that the big RR will spread his wings, pull Browne into his fold, and appoint him US lyric laureate—not if he listens to *all* the lines on *Lives in the Balance,* Browne's first predominantly political album. Five of the LP's eight songs thump Reagan's domestic and foreign policies, and they thump hard.

Browne has long participated in campaigns to halt nuclear power and arms-buildup, but not until now has his music hinted at his political stance, much less touched on US involvement in Central America. With *Lives in the Balance,* Browne abandons the rock-and-ballad format of *Hold Out* and *Lawyers in Love,* allowing some songs' Latin and Jamaican influences to emphasize their universal message.

Browne's voice is as distinctively smooth as always, but he doesn't force intensity as he did on some earlier songs like "That Girl Could Sing." Instead, the words of "For America," "Soldier of Plenty," "Till I Go Down," and the title track emote his intensity. The lyrics reflect the singer as a man in love with his country but frustrated with its recent history and current leadership.

Browne laments Vietnam in "For America," and he warns those caught up in a dreamy patriotism that this nation is slipping, and that we "better wake her up this time." His disgust with those who ride the patriotic bandwagon is summed up in the same song: *You hear people say it all the time—/"My country wrong or right"/I want to know what that's got to do/With what it takes to find out what's true.*

"Soldier of Plenty" indicts the powers-that-be, likening Reagan to a little boy playing with the world as with a toy. This man-child, Browne sings, *measures peace with guns/Progress in mega-tons.*

Lives in the Balance is landmark commentary as far as the music industry is concerned. With instrumental help from David Lindley, Gary Myrick and Steve Lukather, it towers over *Lawyers in Love* and equals *Running on Empty.*

Browne as political and humanitarian poet, if he holds to his words in the reggae-esque "Till I Go Down," will keep the torch burning: *I'm not gonna shut my mouth/I'm for the truth to come out/About the leader with the iron will/And his allegiance to the dollar bill.*

The album opens to the left.

—*Mark Sanchez*

Barnacle Choir

85 BC (Warpt West Music, on cassette only)

It's probably too early to solemnly declare a Trend, but encouraging signs of life do seem to be popping up on the once-moribund local music front. Promising and popular bands like Tao Chemical and Young Alcoholics have gone the way of all flash, and for a while it seemed like Santa Cruz's chief musical export was destined to be (choke!) Eddie & The Tide. But now that former campus rockers Camper Van Beethoven's first album *Telephone Free Landslide Victory,* is garnering critical attention and independent radio airplay across the country, UCSC may soon be known to progressive rock fans as something more than Jello Biafra's alma mater.

Hot on the heels of Camper Van Beethoven is Barnacle Choir, a group less experienced but no less interesting. Their first recording pits high-energy thrash guitar against facile songwriting and... yes, even melody. Although it's an uneven compilation, *85 BC* clearly shows the Choir treading the territory between the ultra-intense (J.F.A., The Minutemen) and the arty (R.E.M., Let's Active).

Lead singer/lyricist Gary Gray's vocal style is one part bad boy, two parts banshee; the lyrics aren't shouted so much as wailed, with an agonistic air that bears little relation to volume. As a writer, Gray is capable of producing terse, evocative imagery as well as media darlings like Suzanne Vega or T-Bone Burnett. In "Enough Blood In The Dropper," he sings: *Well, we all got our problems, yeah that you should know/And we're all performing in another bad show/I'm part of the chorus, you look like the star/You'll end up performing wherever you are/You're morally justified, but don't go too far/Your performance with me will likely leave scars.* Yet other songs display less subtle sentiments—"You're Gonna Crawl" literally bombards the listener with *The bombs will fall/The end of all/The human race/Destroys the place.* When they're not oversimplistic, Gray's lyrics are one of Barnacle Choir's greatest strengths.

Another strength is guitarist/bassist Anatole Sucher's driving leads and chord progressions, usually providing a solid foundation for Gray's verbal flight. Although most often evocative of The Doors by way of REM, Sucher's not above generating angry noise (as on the haunting "Tracts," which sound like less than a ceremony of suburban exorcism). Other tracks that successfully play the Choir's primary talents off each other are the strangely charming "Fish Shit Song," the rhymeless rap of "Sales Pitch" and the anthem-like "Teenage Alcoholic."

Despite its quirks, *85 BC* heralds the presence of some unrefined, uncalculated and uncompromising musicians. Unless your heart belongs to Eddie & The Tide, this is one group worth catching in concert... and one cassette worth tracking down in local stores.

—*Jason Roberts*

Elvis Costello

King of America (CBS)

As the man himself once put it in his LP *Armed Forces,* "I just don't know where to begin." Elvis Costello is back, with *King of America,* the latest in a musical career notable for its extraordinary quantity and quality. And, as always, there is much to say about his music.

Costello continues to resist stagnation; his fans expect nothing less. With a career that has seen the hard rockin' *Trust,* the blatantly country *Almost Blue* (recorded in Nashville), and the searching, semi-suicidal theme of *Goodbye, Cruel World* (among many other albums), Costello seems pledged to perpetual growth.

A diverse array of musical styles coexist on the new album. No one could label this work over-produced; Elvis is often all alone, with little or no accompaniment. (Notably absent is keyboard impresario and Attractions standby Steve Nieve, who appears on but two of the 15 cuts.)

The chameleon-like Costello is at once the good-time rocker (belting out "Lovable"), and then philosopher (in the Dylanesque emotive ballad "Little Palaces"). He also experiments with the blues a bit in a song fit for a Levi's 501 commercial, "Eisenhower Blues," and pulls off a remake of "Don't Let Me Be Misunderstood" with flair.

Costello's cryptic, caustic humor lurks everywhere. On the first cut, "Brilliant Mistake," he lampoons US society, calling it "A trick they do with mirrors and chemicals." He laughs at himself as well—as he appears on the cover sporting a beard and a crown, looking as if he's broken into the crown jewels. On the back he wears the crown in dunce-cap fashion; indeed, in "King of Fools," Elvis socratically says he'll wear such a crown with no hesitation. *If they had a King of Fools then I could wear that crown/And you can all die laughing/'Cos I'll wear it proudly.*

In a recent interview with the New York *Times,* Costello was quoted as saying he likes this album more than his two previous, which were both taken to task by the critics. As I listened to the album for the second time, I put on an old favorite single, "Watching the Detectives," in between sides. I felt a slight pang of regret as I realized that this is not the kind of stuff Elvis is too interested in doing anymore.

But I was in the crowd the night Elvis said he wasn't going to play "Pump it Up" because he didn't want to. He was moving on, content with the knowledge that we would always have our tapes of "Pump it Up" handy when we wanted to slam dance and reminisce. He had places to go, and he still does. Good for him.

—*Robert Byington*

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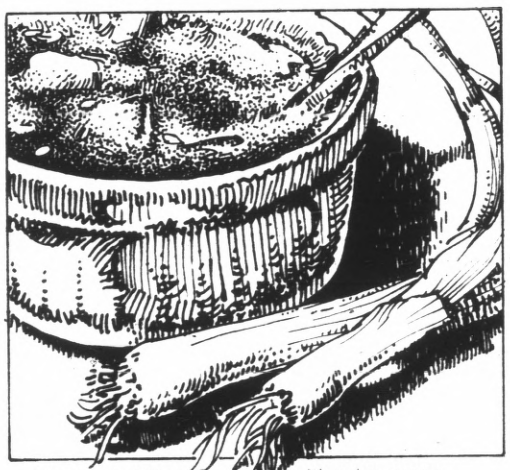

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ANNOUNCE*ments*

To submit an announcement, get a typed press release to the Stonehouse by Monday at 5pm. If you don't edit it, we will, so please keep them as short as possible.

ON CAMPUS

THE STUDENT UNION ASSEMBLY (SUA) is the official voice of the undergraduate students at UCSC. It exists to represent the needs and concerns of students on the University and UC system-wide levels. All interested in presenting an issue or participating in one of the assembly standing committees are encouraged to do so by calling the SUA Chairperson Eric Satzman at 423-0224.

RICKY BLUTHENTHAL, UCSC Student Body President's Council Representative, holds office hours Thursdays from 10:30-12pm at the A-Frame Student Activities Center.

WELCOME to the Ecumenical Christian Fellowship weekly celebration, Mondays Student Health Center. 7pm.

CHANCELLOR'S HOURS: Please be advised that the Chancellor will not be holding Open Office Hours for students on the date listed below, as he will be out of town on these days: March 18 and April 29.

THE 8TH ANNUAL CHICANO ARTS SHOW is presented by El Teatro de la Tierra Morena, in conjunction with Oakes College. The show, "Renasimiento de Aztlan," will run from April 5 through Cinco de Mayo 1986, at Oakes College on the University of California, Santa Cruz campus. A reception with music, poetry, ballet folklorico, food and dance, wil be held on Saturday, April 5 from 1pm until 1am at Oakes College. This annual festival of Chicano Arts will feature statewide and local artistic talent, artwork, films, lectures, music, theater, and presentations. For applications and information call the show's curators Nane Alejandrez 462-1498 or Cruz Zamarron 423-6367.

GENERAL COUNSELING GROUPS Mondays 5-6:30pm drop-in, at Oakes 316. Thursdays 5-7pm at the Counseling Group Room in the Health Center. For more information call the Main Counseling Office at 429-2628.

AGROECOLOGY DOCENT PROGRAM AT UCSC THE FARM Are you interested in being a docent with the Agroecology Children's Program during spring quarter? Docents lead 3rd through 6th graders on experimental tours of the Agroecologys Program's 25-acre Farm at UCSC. If you are interested, contact Debra Van Dusen at the Agroecology Program, 429-4786.

A CALL FOR PAPERS—The UCSC Undergraduate Philosophy Journal is scheduled to surface late spring quarter. The journal will be open writings of philosophy and similar discourse. Please submit contributions to the submissions box in the pilosophy reading room, Kresge 166 or contact: Cynthia Skovlin, Box 195, Kresge, 423-6618 or Eric Ratinoff, Box 243, Kresge, 458-9081.

OPEN STUDIOS—Student work (drawings, paintings, prints, and sculpture) from Winter Quarter will be on display one day, Tuesday, March 18, 10am-4pm at Baskin Art Facilities, Hahn Art, Performing Arts and Porter Art.

PLANNING ON INTERNATIONAL STUDY OR TRAVEL? A non-credit seminar will be offered by the Merrill Field Program for Experimental Learning to help prepare students who are planning international field work, study, or travel. A special focus will be on going to Third World countries. Topics will be:"our cultural baggage" we take with us; dealing with culture shock; planning independent study projects; etc. For more information on the five-session seminar, call Nick Royal 429-4054.

UCSC HEALTH FAIR, March 26—a day-long Health Fair, the first ever of its kind at the Santa Cruz campus. The Fair will run from 10am to 3pm and all activities will be held at the East Field House.

GRADUATE STUDENTS: REMOVAL OF GRADE I: March 17 is the last day to submit validated petition ($10 fee) and course work for removal of incomplete from preceding quarter. Instructor's office.

INSTRUCTION ENDS MARCH 17.

STUDY DAY (NO CLASSES) MARCH 18.

SUMMER INTERNSHIPS
NATURAL SCIENCES—Genentech Inc., Harbor Foundation, Bureau of Land Management, Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, Inhalation Toxicology Research Institute, Point Reyes Bird Observatory, Oak Ridge Assoc./US Dept. of Energy, Smithsonian.
SOCIAL SCIENCES—Inyo National Institute, Pro-Peace, Interlocken, Jewish Vocational Service, Colorado Academy, National Wildlife Federation, University of California, American Committee on Africa, Center for Third World Organizing.
ARTS AND HUMANITIES—Times, Tribune, KICU-TV36, Dallas Museum of Art, Barn Theatre, Nation Institute Publishing, Managing the Arts/Fellowships, National Public Radio, Brunswich Music Theatre, NBC.

CONGRESSPERSON HOWARD BERMAN urgently seeks volunteer intern for his Washington office beginning spring quarter. Intern will write memos on Congressional hearing and do other office work including phones and letters. Should be a pro-Berman person or at least a Democrat. For further information contact Lewis Austin, Career Services.

VOLUNTEER/INTERN PROGRAM—Inyo National Forest—Several Volunteer/Intern positions at the Inyo National Forest are available. A Recruiter will be here April 8, 8-10am to conduct interviews. For a list of available positions stop by the Career Services Center, 123 Hahn Student Services.

PEACE CORPS Are you interested in agriculture, forestry, fisheries, or environmental education? The Peace Corps is now offering stateside training before service to applicants with a BA/BS in any discipline and expresed interest in these areas. For further information contact Roy at Career Services, 429-2183.

WHY WE LIKE TO TALK ABOUT DRUGS. Interested or curious? All are invited for informal open rap on Friday from 4-6pm in Cowell 219.

HABIT CONTROL GROUP: For those who want to kick a habit, who want to change the balance of power between chemical control and self-control in feeling good, we meet weekly in a structured support group to break unwanted smoking, drinking, or using habits. Come to Rm 146 Student Health Center Tuesday afternoon 4-5:30pm.

UCSC GRADUATE STUDENTS, staff, and faculty: Merrill College is in the process of hiring Residential Preceptors for the 1986-87 academic year. Please contact Mary Alvarez 429-2741, Merrill College Office for an application and job description. Completed applications due on March 17, 1986.

OFF CAMPUS

HALLEY'S COMET LECTURE Gateway School will sponsor a free illustrated lecture on Halley's Comet by Dr. G. H. Herbig, astronomer at Lick Observatory, UCSC. Dr. Herbig is a member of the steering group of International Halley's Watch, an international organization set up to coordinate observations of Halley's Comet. The lecture will be on March 20 at 7:30pm at Gateway I!, 1051 Cayuga St. (Grace Methodist Church). Both school sites, Gateway I at 420 Melrose and Gateway 2 at 1050 Cayuga St. will be open for visitors from 5-7:30pm.

UNDERGROUND COMICS EXHIBIT—Famous collection of 200 issues, also with original artwork by local author Peter Stafford. Saturday, March 22, 1-3pm at the Louden Nelson Center. For more information contact Rick Sheridan at 429-8627.

THE AFGHAN REFUGEE FUND will sponsor an evening of discussion on Thursday, March 13 at 7:30pm at Branciforte Elementary School. Speakers will include Peace Corps volunteer Conwa Pedersen and Dr. A. S. Hatifie. For further information call 458-9705 or 429-4913.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SPECIAL OLYMPICS is looking for volunteers for our 1986 spring track and field program. Our big area games will be held at Cabrillo College on April 26. We are seeking volunteers, bands, clowns etc. to participate in the big parade and to entertain athletes throughout the day. For further information regarding dates, locations and times please call our office numbers: Cathy Latorre or Marie Netto at 476-7140 or 662-3620.

REAGAN, GOD AND THE BOMB F.H. Knelman, expert in environmental studies and human affairs and author of *Reagan, God and the Bomb* will speak on Tuesday, March 18, 7:30pm at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz.

STUDENT PEACE TOUR TO USSR THIS SUMMER—Peace Education Project (PEP) is sponsoring a student peace tour to the USSR and East and West Europe this summer. Open to students ages 15-25 and teachers any age, this educational tour will depart July 31 and return August 20, from San Francisco International. All interested students and teachers should contact Peace Education Project for the location of our next meeting on Wednesday, March 19 at 7pm. Please call Mark Levy or Helene Oppenheimer for more details: 425-5211 ext. 267 or 338-7283.

PEACE THE 21st—Join with others around the world to pray for peace on the equinox, March 21, 6:45pm at the Yoga Academy, 113 New Street. Followed by an inspirational channeling though medium John Robbins.

WINE AND CHEESE TASTING TO RAISE FUNDS for Measure A will be held on Sunday, March 16, 4pm at the Darling House, 314 West Cliff Drive in Santa Cruz. Call Josh Goldstein at 336-8546 for more information.

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